

Arab nationalism and the Gulf: A historical review Reform and democracy Last part

LIBERALIZATION IN the patriarchal regimes of most Arab Gulf countries is inevitable. Liberalism here does not mean democracy in the Western sense but does mean that the Gulf regimes will have to take into account the growing demands of its educated class, who want to participate in the decision-making process, and share in responsibility. They want to be consulted and not told. This educated class, on whom millions of dollars have been spent in providing schools, universities and scholarships abroad, is now a substantial proportion of the population. Over the past 15 years it has been effectively seduced by the lure of oil wealth.

But now that the rich pickings are becoming scarcer — the bonanza has evaporated in the past three years or so — the educated class is looking to assert itself in other ways.

It must be emphasized that the demand for a share in the decision-making process does not mean a share in government. The intelligentsia and the educated middle class do not seek to topple regimes. Rather they want a recognition of their status as legitimate representatives of the body-politic. They are neither compelling with their ruling families nor threatening to replace them. Confronted with this gentle arm-twisting, the regimes will turn to a neopatriarchy and create a new system of participation for its educated elite through which its opinions and energies can be channelled.

However, there is a widespread feeling that although the Gulf rulers have been aware of both the need to keep in regular touch with all strands of opinion and the necessity for gradual movement towards appropriate forms of popular participation in government, they have made insufficient effort and negligible adjustments in either respect.

There are exceptions however. Kuwait's parliamentary democracy was a healthy sign, and one of the more brilliant imaginative coups that Al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti ruling family, ever brought off. It had given the Kuwaiti regime a tremendous moral boost (not least among its partners in the GCC), despite the shaky security situation inside Kuwait itself arising from the Iran-Iraq War.

When the Kuwaitis suspended their parliamentary democracy for four years on the grounds of national security at the beginning of the Lebanese civil war in 1975, it was discovered in due course that national security was not enhanced while their diplomatic edge over their Gulf neighbours was lost. The National Assembly was restored in 1981, and Muslim fundamentalists promptly scored successes in the subsequent elections. The results of the 1985 elections suggested that voters had become frustrated with the government's economic and social policies. The chief beneficiaries were a number of technocrats and Ahmed Al-Khatib's Arab Nationalists, who had suffered setbacks in the previous elections at the hands of the Muslim fundamentalists.

Kuwait's controversial par-

liamentary experiment was likely to reinforce the hand of those in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates who oppose the implementation of even limited forms of democracy. In Saudi Arabia the conservative princes, the religious leaders and the heads of tribes are concerned not only at the reduction of their own power but also with the possibility that political reform may precipitate demands for the kind of social liberalization of which they disapprove.

It is hoped in due course that Bahrain will resume the parliamentary democracy it established on becoming independent in 1971. This very democracy was



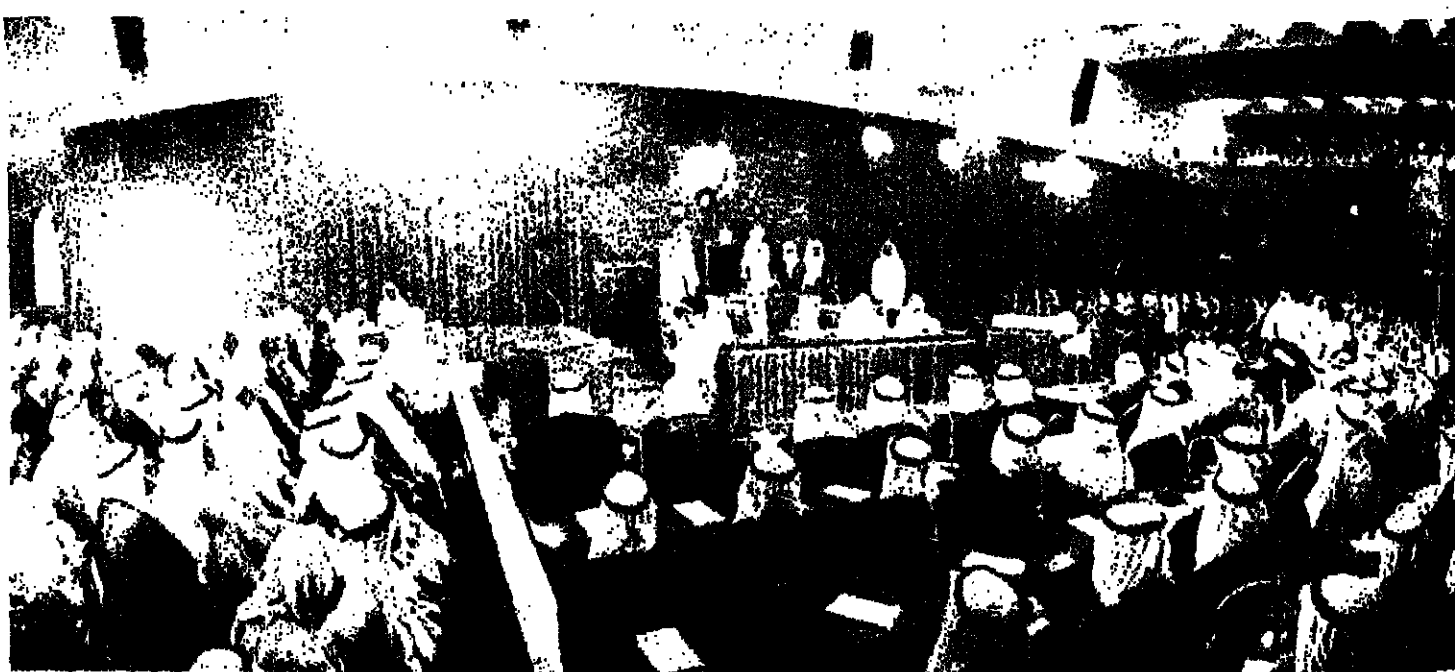
Saudi Al Faisal

rest of the Gulf States and more importantly will deny it any leeway to opt out from the demands imposed by Saudi Arabia in particular, on the pretext of having to refer to parliament anything that the Kuwaiti government did not like. This excuse which was brilliantly manipulated by Kuwait to preserve a modicum of independent action outside the Saudi umbrella has unfortunately been lost for a long time to come.

The problem of the Kuwait parliament which led to its downfall was not only that it clashed with the government and subjected many ministers to the most rigorous grillings day in and day out, exposing a number of major shortcomings and inducing one minister to resign, as much as that it took

itself too seriously and believed the true principles of democracy as it should be practiced by a democratic and constitutional state. As a matter of fact, the Kuwait parliament had more real power than parliaments in more entrenched democracies.

What happened in Kuwait did not alter the fact that the Gulf intelligentsia will carry on advocating reform and liberalization of the "one family rule" in each of every GCC country. The unfortunate result of this perseverance is the Gulf intelligentsia and its stubbornness of the regimes in recognizing the writing on the wall and clinging to absolute power drive a number of this intelligentsia underground and would cause



Kuwaiti parliament: No longer the pride of Al Sabah family

instrumental in forcing the Shah to drop his claim on Bahrain as part of Iran and asserting Bahrain's identity. Democracy is contagious, and it is hoped that the Kuwaiti experiment, in one form or another, will be taken up by the rest of the Gulf.

The rulers and elite of all the Gulf states thus face a dilemma. Over the past decade most accepted that they must gradually satisfy popular demands for a greater degree of power-sharing. They have realized, however, that as they accelerate the democratization process, they will erode their own privileges and power. But in the new climate of regional insecurity and with the danger of Levantine tension inleeting their own peoples, the rulers know that if they abandon the goal of political liberalization they risk sowing the seeds of the very turmoil they wish to avoid.

But the dissolution of the National Assembly in Kuwait — the only elected body in the whole of the Arabian Peninsula, on 3 July and for the second time in ten years, has put paid to any possible changes through legitimate and democratic means and by reasonable moderate liberal citizens in the Gulf. The alternative to this is not only difficult to contemplate but is obvious in its repercussions.

By his decision the Emir of Ku-

Continued on page 19

By Riad N. El-Rayyes

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr El-Rayyes is an Arab journalist and publisher, who is chairman of Riad El-Rayyes and Associates Ltd., a group of independent information consultants and publishers based in London. He presented this study at the Ninth International Symposium on "The Gulf and the Arab World," which was organized by the Centre for Arab Gulf Studies at the University of Exeter from 10 to 12 July 1986.



Bank Al Mashrek



A NEW branch of Al Mashrek Bank, which already runs three other branches in Amman was opened at Shmeisani last Monday. Immediately after the formal opening, the branch started offering services to the public.

In conformity with advanced modern banking techniques, computers have been placed in the branch to link it with the other branches through a central computer network. These computers will also facilitate the branch's banking procedures and offer services that comply with the most sophisticated operations. A free parking area for clients is available.

Right from the start, a large

number of accountholders came to the branch and began depositing and withdrawing money.

Al Mashrek Bank is one of the best known banks in Jordan. Its good reputation is well known and it is managed by competent and experienced officials. In addition, the bank has been a pioneer in adopting direct communication systems. This is to facilitate the linking of four branches and the withdrawal and deposit of money at any branch.

The opening ceremony was attended by a number of businessmen, traders, and businessmen who toured the sections of the branch and were briefed on their functions.

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Traditional medicine: New life for old remedies

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Seminar on education

AMMAN (Star) — Senior officials are scheduled to meet in Amman from 21-26 November under a UNDP-financed and World Bank sponsored seminar on 'Planning and Mobilization of Financial Resources for Education'.

The main objective of the seminar is to provide the participants with the opportunity to informally discuss ways to cope with the issue of management allocation for education.

The seminar will deal specifically with the question of the necessity of additional resources with respect to education. Middle East countries have experienced significant progress in the educational sector over the past two decades, both quantitatively and qualitatively. But

a review has clearly illustrated that there remain major objectives yet to be fully met.

To maintain educational services at the present level — in the light of the rapidly increasing population rates — will require a greater investment of resources in education. For there is the need to increase school enrollments. Present levels of spending on education are already straining a government budget.

Some of the participants include Mr Adane Balkacem (Algeria), Dr Ahmed Foud Al Shaleb (Egypt), Dr Issa Ibrahim (Jordan), Mr Talaa Dada (Lebanon), Mr Nuraddin Haji Hussein (Somalia), Mr Sayed Hassan Saeed Suleiman (Sudan).

Housing people in anticipation of population growth

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Special to The Star

JORDAN HAS witnessed a rapid population growth in the last 30 years. This in turn demanded an increase in the economic, social and educational sectors. The growth according to reports, increased from about 600,000 persons in the year 1952 to over two million in 1979.

According to a report published by the Shelter Unit at the Ministry of Planning, the total population of Jordan is expected to reach 5,260 million if the present growth rate of 3.45 per cent continues.

According to a study recently conducted by the Shelter Unit at the Ministry in co-operation with the Housing Corporation and the USAID, Engineer Mazen Farouka said that around 20 per cent of the total population are without any shelter (this class could not benefit from the housing programmes announced by different private and public sectors, due to their low income — less than JD 100). In order to provide shelter for all in general and for this class in particular, a new housing strategy has been adopted to re-organize relationships currently existing between all housing corporations in the country as well as providing them with the required housing units. "There is a need for the participation of the private sector," Eng. Farouka stressed.

The study clarifies the fact that the government support currently enhancing the housing programme is direct and indirect at the same



'Most apartments are vacant'

time. He pointed out that another study is now underway to prove how all housing institutions have been of benefit to the citizens in previous housing projects. A very successful example in providing housing shelter for middle-low-income class is the semi-villas that are now under construction in the Zarqa area. The 400 semi-villas, to be built for Teachers Housing Association, is on an area of 600 sq. mtr. with a total cost of no more than JD 13,000. The project is expected to be completed by next year.

The Shelter Unit has also prepared another report concerning a focus on the important steps to be taken in developing a housing strategy for Jordan. This includes

the significance of the high vacancy rates, commonly observed. According to the 1979 census, about 12-15 per cent of completed housing units were vacant.

and were held by large investors and speculator builders. Such high vacant percentage is due to the high cost of apartments which were sometimes in the range of JD 50,000. The report further pointed out to the sources of funds invested in housing in recent years, amounted to 20 per cent of the total investments. In 1979, the number of housing units in Jordan was 353,885. This figure increased to 425,000 by 1985. A large number of which are empty houses.

Getting to know Yugoslavia

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Special to The Star

"DAYS OF Yugoslavia in Jordan" is the theme of the exhibition that is being currently held at the Jerusalem Hotel. The Yugoslavian exhibition, sponsored by Yugoslav-Jordanian Chambers of Commerce has the aim of strengthening and enriching relations between the two countries by introducing new features of economic co-operation. "Jordan," according to one Yugoslavian expert, "is not only a politically close and friendly country, but also, an attractive and promising economic partner."

More than 50 Yugoslavian companies are participating in the exhibition, which is presenting some of the economic capabilities of that country to the Jordanian public. Goods exhibited are products of various industries — food processing, agricultural and transportation equipment, electromechanics, textiles, garment, shoe industries and furniture.

In a press conference held last week, the organizers stressed the possibility of establishing joint-venture projects between the two countries. They believed that Jordanian businessmen are interested in becoming familiar with Yugoslavian firms that are capable of offering their technological know-how in the field of food processing and production, irrigation, water control, chemical and leather industries.

A representative of the Yugoslavian Airline (JAT), also briefed the audience. He said that since 1981, JAT has established a regular airline between Belgrade and Amman. He expressed his deep hope that the number of flights between the two countries will increase.

Mr Nasser Attalah, general director of Jordan Tourism Authority, made a brief presentation during the press conference. He said that his meetings with the JAT and Air Lift Airline's representatives were very fruitful. The two sides have agreed on enhancing the existing co-operation between the two countries. The number of Jordanian tourists travelling to Yugoslavia is very high. This is due to the fact that the country is very beautiful and attractive. He added that Jordan, in this aspect, will benefit greatly from the Yugoslavian experience and expertise in promoting tourism.

IN BRIEF

King receives Iraqi message

His Majesty King Hussein last Sunday received a verbal message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein dealing with Jordanian-Iraqi relations and current situation in the Arab arena.

The message was conveyed to the King by Dr Saadoun Hammadi, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly.

Queen attends celebration

Her Majesty Queen Noor last Sunday attended a religious celebration held at the Haya Arts Centre in Amman to mark the anniversary of Prophet Mohammed's birth. Director of the Amman Awqaf Department Saddiq Mousa, made a speech at the outset of the celebration voicing appreciation to the Queen for patronizing the event. He expressed the hope that victory for the Arab and Islamic nations would be achieved through the efforts of His Majesty King Hussein.



His Majesty King Hussein

Prime Minister, Egyptian Speaker review relations

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai last Tuesday conferred in his office with Dr Rifaat Al Mahjoub, speaker of the Egyptian People's Council and the accompanying delegation to review a number of Arab issues and bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by speaker of the House of Parliament Akel Al Fayed and Egyptian Ambassador in Amman Elhab Wahbeh.

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Traditional medicine:

Verita Maudsley
Special to The Star

IN THE constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO), health is defined as a "state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." Disease and pestilence have always been a scourge to the human race and, from the earliest times, man has endeavored to find remedies and cures for the many ailments to which humanity has been subjected.

Early man discovered which plants were safe to eat and which were harmful. He also discovered that certain plants had curative properties for certain ailments. Over the centuries, 'herbal medicine' or 'folk medicine' has been practised in many parts of the world today. The science of pharmacy is an ancient one. In Greek mythology, Asclepius, the god of healing, delegated the duty of preparing his medicines to Hygieia; she, in more modern terms, became his pharmacist.

In ancient Egypt, there were two classes of physician-priests — one visited the sick, and the other remained in the temple to prepare the remedies for the patient. The Roman practitioners also separated the duties of the physician and the pharmacist. During the Middle Ages in Europe, it became usual for physicians to prepare their own medicines but, partly due to Moorish influence, the two sciences again separated.

The Babylonians left evidence, on clay tablets, of the existence of some sort of medical code. The Greek historian, Herodotus, stated that every Babylonian was an amateur physician, and it was the custom to lay sick people on the street, so that passers-by might offer advice.

The Golden Age of Indian medicine is said to have started from

Its efficacy through the ages



Anatomy lesson in the Middle Ages

800 B.C. to 1000 A.D. Vegetable drugs, extracted from indigenous plants, were mainly used. The physician Caraka knew 600 medicinal plants and 600 remedies. 760. Animal remedies were also used, such as the milk from various animals, as well as minerals like sulphur, arsenic, lead, copper, sulphate and gold. The physicians collected and prepared their own vegetable drugs. Among those that later came to the West were cardamom and cinnamon.

The Chinese apparently devised their own medical system, independent of any recorded outside influences. The formal beginning of Chinese medicine can be traced to Fu Hsi, c.2953 B.C. Huang Ti, the Yellow Emperor, has always been regarded as the author of Nei Ching, on which most of the Chinese medical literature is founded, and this document is still regarded as a great authority. Despite the fact that European medicine was introduced to China in the early 19th century, the native system is still widely practised. Traditional Chinese medicine



Ibn Sina

and various other people, using magical powers which they attributed to their medicines.

The Muslim Empire, which extended from Persia to Spain, contributed mainly to chemistry in preparation of medicines. Drugs now in use are of its origin as well as such processes as distillation and sublimation. Despite the fact that chemistry in the time was often a search for the philosopher's stone (a would turn all metals to gold), that chemists were alchemists and astronomers, physicians of the early Muslim Empire made noteworthy contribution to medical progress. Arab surgeon, Abu Al Qasim Cordoba, wrote the first illustrated book on surgery.

It is a universally accepted fact that many aches and pains suffered by the human race are chosomatic and therefore can be healed by appealing to the rather than by treating the body. It is also a recent discovery that people under stress are more likely to contract physical ailments, than those who are relaxed and relaxed. A recent survey showed that recently divorced people and university students alone had a much higher percentage of illness than the population at large. It seems that stress can affect the body's natural immune system therefore leaving people more susceptible to germs and illnesses.

In the 20th century, there has been unprecedented leaps forward in the fields of diagnosis, treatment of physical and mental illnesses. Despite this, folk medicine is, if anything, enjoying a renaissance of life and the remedies which have been used for centuries and passed down, often through families, are being examined by the medical profession. Hopefully a combination of the scientific and the traditional will lead to an enrichment of life for all.

right ulna. A middle-aged man, Abu Ayyash from Beit Ummar, who lives in Hebron area, healed an arm on a kerosene heater and it became terribly red, hot, and grasped my arm and started pressing the bar gently against my wrist.

Three or four days later, the chronic pain completely disappeared and the bone became stronger. Mr Abu Ayyash, who is the burning very skillfully has been requested by the local medical authorities to run a traditional orthopaedic clinic in the city of Hebron. He declined to accept the offer because he disliked to be confined in a clinic.

Speaking of bone fractures and joint dislocations, Arab traditional medicine has a lot to contribute with in this sensitive field. Spontaneous made of felt, wooden plasters, gauze, bandages, and other traditional substances, are fastened around the fractured or dislocated bone and then left for few weeks until the fracture heals up. This kind of plaster-free splinting is widely adopted throughout the Arab world.

The most amazing thing about this kind of treatment is that the Mulabbir — a person who practices the traditional bone fracture treatment — easily makes a diagnosis and tells whether there is a bone fracture or not. He does this by just touching the bone gently by his fingers, without relying on X-Ray films often used by orthopaedic surgeons.

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

SAGE, THYME, camomile and rose-hip — they have been used in health remedies in Jordan, and throughout the Middle East, for centuries. They have proven their worth, but can they withstand the impact of modern medicine and its laboratory-born drugs?

Not long ago, Dr Birgit Mereshen, the curator of the Museum at Yarmouk University's Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology was confident that they could. Fearing that the old herbal remedies, and the traditional Attars, or druggists, who mix them, might soon be a thing of the past, Dr Mereshen and students Farha Ghanam, Wafa Qutailan and Nada Aduh made an inventory of the stock of one of the few traditional druggists still working in Irbid.

On visits to the shop of Ismail they bought samples of his goods and noted the ingredients of his remedies. They found that over 200 items can be on offer at the druggists though only about 50-80 substances would be regularly on sale in a Jordanian shop today.

They can include items for both medical purposes and what Dr Mereshen calls 'magico-medical purposes' — that is for illness caused by supernatural forces as the evil eye. Some druggists also stock traditional cosmetics, spices of all kinds, cleaning materials and items related to agriculture, such as fertilizers and seeds.

Remedies are made from whole plants or their seeds, leaves and stems and also from animal and mineral goods. The ingredients are usually powdered and the remedy is taken in the form of an infusion which can be based on only one item or maybe a composite of several substances; the individual ingredients are often widely known as used e.g. rose hip for colds or sage (mirameyah) for digestive problems but the druggist's special skill lies in blending a variety of ingredients.

Remedy for colds has a total of eight ingredients. Injuries, burns, skin problems, bladder and kidney ailments, intestinal problems, all have their solutions. One particularly rich mixture containing amongst other things nutmeg, chrysal seed, parsley seed, radish seed, cumin, coral, amber, senna leaves, cardamom and cinnamon, is taken by both men and women to assure their sexual potency.

These types of remedies can be found, with local variations, throughout the Middle East and many can be traced back to the classic Arabic Materia Medica, which in turn, is based on the Greek medicine that is also the basis of modern Western medicine.

Museum counts the rich wares of the old Attar



A druggist may have up to 200 items in stock

Photo by Verita Maudsley

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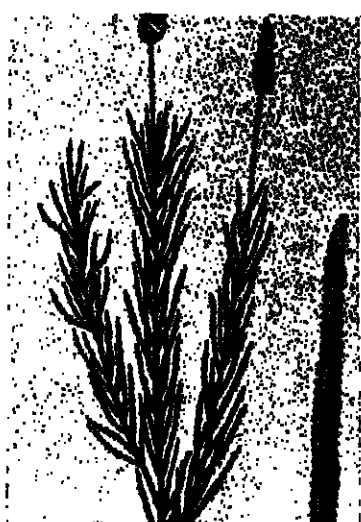
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The druggist usually knows his remedies by heart — and makes sure he keeps them to himself — but there are also some texts to which he can refer. And, although their skills are ancient, the druggists are a relative newcomer to Jordan. Prior to this century, the Bedouin were the specialist plant healers in Jordan and their work was supplemented by that of a number of specialist village women. If they could not handle a patient's problems he or she might go to Damascus or to Palestine to consult a specialist there.

As settlement in Jordan expanded, specialist druggists began to arrive to set up shops mainly in Amman and Irbid. They work as one element in the world of tradi-



Herbal remedies hold their appeal

tional medicine, which also includes traditional doctors who practise such techniques as cautery and blood-letting, and shakhs who practise Quranic magic and women herbalists. The doctors will often send patients to the herbalist with prescriptions. The herbalists buy the ingredients for their own mixtures from him or ask him to fill more specialist prescriptions. The druggist also stocks the special inks and other materials which the shakhs use when preparing amulets or hejabs.

Western medicine is increasingly dominant in Jordan, but there are a number of reasons why people still consult the druggist.

Some simply prefer to buy what they have always had cheaply from the druggist than to face the

cost of a doctor and a pharmacist. Others will consult the druggist if they have been to a doctor who has been unable to help them. For the mother of a family, healthy children are a sign that she is a good housekeeper, so a woman will do anything she can to keep her children healthy. She will often turn first to the familiar remedies that the druggist can provide on an informal basis, thus hoping to avoid the much more formal and public visit to a doctor which she may feel is an announcement of her failure to maintain her children's health.

Dr Mereshen and her students began their study because the traditional druggist, though thriving in cities such as Damascus and Cairo, was a declining figure in Jordan. The results of their efforts can now be seen in a fascinating display in the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Museum. A photograph of Mr Baibars shop in Irbid provides a backdrop to samples of the druggists' wares, with their names in English and Arabic, and lists of the ingredients for a number of preparations.

The work done at Yarmouk was meant to guarantee that the work of the Attar in Jordan would never be altogether lost but, as they worked, Dr Mereshen and her team began to find interesting signs of a revival of interest in this work. They discovered that some western-trained doctors are willing to send their patients to the Attar for treatment for certain minor disorders and for chronic problems for which drugs are not suitable or perhaps just not necessary.

And, as in Europe and the United States, there are a growing number of educated Jordanians who are aware of the dangers of excessive use of drugs and are turning back to herbal healing as a more natural way to good health.

By Mohammed Attiyah
Mahmoud
Special to The Star

GOD INFLICTED diseases and maladies, yet He founded remedies for every disease. This is what Prophet Mohammad Peace be upon Him revealed to us more than 1400 years ago.

However, the problem which confronted human beings during their early existence on earth was how to discover effective medicine for specific diseases or disorders. But through the strong relations with nature, man was able to make good use of its elements and applied its rich and diversified resources to the advantage of his own well-being.

He tried through the course of long life, though primitively, to draw much benefit from these elements which sometimes, and by mere chance, gave good results. Later on, people began to classify certain types of plants or natural materials and to utilize them for treatment. And through the ages, people were able to develop a kind of 'knowledge' or awareness regarding diseases. They gradually and painstakingly made much progress in this field until a very advanced stage was achieved.

Almost every nation has had its specific contributions to the long march of medical knowledge, build-up, and the Arabs were in fact among these nations which greatly contributed to it. Before I proceed in talking about Arab medicine, I would like to clarify that I am not an expert in this field and my

Traditional medicine: modern practice in Arab society

knowledge might seem limited. Yet, this subject had aroused my curiosity and I feel eager and enthusiastic to write about it. For one thing, I lived in an area which, in addition to its lush and green mountains, which were full of all types of useful radiant plants, had many people who practised traditional Arab medicine and excelled at it.

Further, the people there, and I mean Hebron, in the West Bank, especially those who live in the villages and have a direct contact with nature, rely greatly on Arab traditional medicine.

Among the plants which grow there is the rosemary, thyme, and fennel. These plants are common and known by almost everyone who resides there. In addition to the beautiful odour of these greenish plants, one can simply boil a little quantity of their leaves with water and sugar and enjoy a tasty hot drink. At the same time, one can rid his stomach of annoying symptoms like cramps, constipation, and dyspepsia.

These plants, together with so many others, were used in the ancient times for the same purposes, and the Arabs in particular have greatly participated in classifying, describing, and administering the derivatives and essences of these herbs.



Ibn Al-Haitam

Many renowned old Muslim physicians like Ibn Sina, Ibn Al-Haitam, Al-Razi and Al-Farabi whose one were taught in European universities until the 17th century, have spent most of their lifetime in carrying experiments on numerous types of plants and natural materials. Besides, these scientists with their good knowledge of alchemy and biology made a considerable contribution to the development of medicine.

Most people in the Arab world believe in the use and effectiveness of plants and herbs to the extent that they prefer to go to a traditional Arab medicine practitioner than to an ordinary physician. I remember when I was working at a Specialist hospital in Saudi Arabia, many Bedouin patients were leniently reluctant to take any pills simply because of unfamiliarity with these 'artificial things'. They only resort to traditional recipes.

Dr Ali Mish'al, a Jordanian endocrinologist at Al Hada Hospital in Saudi Arabia, wasn't astonished when a Saudi diabetic patient showed him a branch of green leaves and claimed: the plant was efficacious for diabetes. Dr Mish'al corroborated that most of the medicines prepared and manufactured extracted from certain kinds of plants or trees.

On the other hand, another widespread and effective element of Arab medicine is cauterization. There is a common belief among many Arabs that the least resort of medicine is burning. And regarding the pain and cruelty, it usually gives satisfactory results. It is performed by a skilled person. I had my wrist burnt after I suffered from an old fracture in the

The Arab world looks for modern uses for ancient plant

By Wafa Amr
Special to The Star

GOD CREATED plants on earth before creating human beings or animals. And there is a reason. It is because plants are the basic mode nutrition for all beings and without them, there is no life.

Human beings and animals since the day of creation were prone to diseases. However, medicinal herbs were discovered by talented men and women who practised treatment of diseases with herbs before they were even used by physicians.

The history of using herbs in medicine is very old. Some of the contained evidence of the use of herbs in treatment of illnesses. Further, ancient Indians, Greeks together with Arab physicians like Ibn Sina and Al-Razi were famous for using herbs in medicine.

By 1914, it was discovered that there was a universal shortage of herbs used for the extraction of

medicine. Thus scientists were forced to grow certain types of herbs. From then on, herb growing became an important resource of agriculture.

The Arab region is characterized by the big difference in its geographical nature, environmental and climatic conditions. This big difference has led to the presence of a wide variety of plants which are considered to be of great nutritional and industrial importance. Further, it led to the availability of a variety of medicinal plants which could be utilized quantitatively and qualitatively in establishing industries that could depend on these herbs.

In his article "Uses of Medicinal Herbs in the Arab World" Dr Abdel Mutaleb Abdel Ghani states that utilizing medicinal herbs in medicinal treatment dates back to the old times. Thus a lot of information indicate or refer to the treatment benefits of some plants.

In 1983, a study was made by the International Organization,

UNIDO — which concluded that there are about 400 types of internationally known plants that contain medicinal herbs which are used for treatment purposes or used in nutrition.

The Arab world has great wealth in medicinal herbs but most of these plants and herbs have not been studied or investigated in a correct way. Few attempts have been made in Egypt to extract medicine from the Khalil plant. Iraq participates in producing licorice essence whereas Sudan is considered as the main source of licorice. Sudan and India are the biggest exporters of Senna and the former is also an exporter of Arabic Gum.

Also, Arab countries grow many medicinal herbs and plants which are utilized in the production of perfumes and for nutrition. But these have not been properly utilized industrially but rather, is exported to the developed countries at low prices thus having adverse effects on Arab economies. Utilizing plants in medicinal preparation, no doubt, could yield enormous economic profits.

In ACDIMA in Jordan, studies were made of 27 products from medicinal plants. These were sold as preparations but it was discovered that their prices were very high. They could, of course, be produced from medicinal herbs available in the Arab world at very low prices due to the fact that there is an increasing demand for these products. Jordan, for instance, pays huge amounts of money in hard currency to import these products.

A Mahes practitioner shares her remedies

Verita Maudsley
Special to The Star

MUTIAH AL SHIAB prescribes and dispenses herbal medicines to, on the average, five people per day, from her home in Mahlis. Mutiah, born in the Mahlis area, learned her art from her mother whom she says, was told it in a dream by a spirit.

Every spring, she goes into the fertile valley of Shu'ab and collects many varieties of herbs, which she dries and stores to last throughout the year. She also collects the bark of a certain tree which grows there. She calls it 'Hassan Beshi', which according to Mutiah, is a proven cure for various kidney disorders. She tells the story of a man who came to her, in very great pain, despite the fact that he had consulted many doctors and had taken a variety of medicines for his complaint. She gave him her herbal remedy and within 24 hours, five stones were emitted from his kidneys and his pain disappeared.

Mutiah claims to be able to treat, successfully, such wide-ranging ailments as headache, stomach disorders, for example, peptic ulcers, muscular pain like rheumatism, nerve pains and eye infections. She says that she has removed many foreign bodies, like minuscule particles of dust, from people's eyes with her tongue. She once cured a man who



Mutiah al Shiab

had consulted a number of doctors both in Jordan and the US of an eye infection.

Many childless couples, from Saudi Arabia, Syria and the West Bank, as well as from the rest of Jordan, come to Mutiah for her fertility formula which, she says, is very successful. For the man, she prepares a beverage of milk, honey and certain herbs; the woman's portion is a little more personal and only divulged on private consultation.

The payment she receives depends on the social status of the patient. She is not averse about her remedies. She says that doctors often consult her and she is happy to help them. None of her knowledge is written down. It is all contained in her memory. Her three daughters and two sons are not sufficiently interested in her art to devote their lives to it. She says however, that if someone with sufficient interest comes along, she is willing to divulge all so that it will not be forever lost.

Despite pitfalls, Gulf economies could grow

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

THE GULF states will probably weather their current economic crisis if oil prices stabilize around \$13 to \$15 a barrel or more. But weathering the crisis may also depend on carrying out economic and political reforms and taking the crisis seriously.

This is the message in the lead article in the current Middle East Journal by Shireen T. Hunter, a noted authority on the Middle East and Oil, who has just returned from an intensive visit to the Gulf.

Her outlook is grimmer than that of Fred Halliday, Professor of International relations at the London School of Economics, who says that while Saudi Arabia is in a reasonably good position, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are "on better". He says the last two are expected to end this year with current account surpluses, and will be ready for a "serious upturn in prices" toward the end of the decade.

Altogether, Halliday believes that the decade of the 1990's will be one in which, in the Gulf gen-

3. Kuwait, unlike Saudi Arabia, has not drawn heavily on state reserves except to deal with the stock market crash of 1982. While Kuwait has \$70 to \$80 billion in reserves, much of that is tied up in the capital of local banks which are having a hard time, or in bad loans. Kuwait has tried to deal with deficits by lowering spending.

4. Bahrain, is economically the most vulnerable. The recession frustrates its hopes of serving as banking and finance centre for the Gulf. Some foreign banks have left the island. Bahrain depends heavily on annual budget support of \$150 million from Saudi Arabia, but nonetheless, ran a deficit of \$123 million for 1984 and about the same amount for 1985.

5. Qatar oil income has been cut in half. The government reduced imports by 20 per cent.

6. Oman has been less badly hurt than others by the drop in the price of oil because it is not limited by Opec production quotas. However, fiscal limitations prevent much expansion. The oil just isn't there. Oman has few assets besides \$1 billion in the state general reserve. But it has good pro-

economy, a kind of hidden safety reserve.

10. In the United Arab Emirates, there are inter-Emirate tensions because Abu Dhabi, by far the richest, often declines to bail out the smaller and poorer states. Sheikh Zaid is increasingly withdrawn from daily affairs and his prime minister, Sheikh Rashid of Dubai, has been ill for three years and is often represented by his three sons. Merchants complain of lack of direction from the government. Many of the plethora of small banks in this country have merged or gone out of business.

11. The three northern states, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain, tend to polarize against the two southern states — UAE and Oman. The leading commercial families of Dubai, which is part of UAE, have old and good relations with Iran, as does Oman.

Mrs Hunter ends with a warning that the level of threat to the future of the Gulf could be raised "dangerously" by any or all of the following: 1. Worsening of the economic crisis; 2. Heightening of regional tensions; 3. An increase in subversion by foreigners meaning mainly Iran.

Halliday, who looked beyond the oil issues in his lecture, marvelled at the change and progress that have been achieved since most of the states achieved independence 30 years ago. He tried to look ahead to the next 15 years in the points that follow:

1. Change, he notes, has not been revolutionary except in the cases of Iraq and Iran. Elsewhere traditional rulers still reign.

2. While three quarters of the population now live in towns (except in the case of Oman which did not enter the modern era until 1970), there could be a reverse trend as industry sets up its plants in rural settings and as plans for greening the desert and planting trees progress.

3. Even at the lowest prices, \$7.50 a barrel for instance, the Gulf states could survive, especially Saudi Arabia, which has enormous potential for expanding production. Production costs are minimal. So the economic future is basically solid.

4. In the late '80's the Gulf states may well return to their dominant position in setting world oil prices. Indeed, after a period of belt-tightening the Gulf will again be the '90's "dominate world oil markets." Only Bahrain and Oman have "really serious situations" because of their lack of reserves. Oman devalued its currency by 10.1 per cent last spring and postponed its five-year development plan.

5. Only Kuwait can look to the future with "absolute certainty," thanks to its huge reserves and small population. But Qatar can set non-associated gas fields in the world. The Saudis have to worry about "finishing construction" of the Red Sea, a veritable "city of tomorrow." And they are constructing two major trans-penninsula highways that will be linked to the old Hajj pilgrim railway from Medina to Amman, and thence to Europe.

6. US industry analysts expect an increase in American oil consumption to that by 1991: US imports might reach eight million barrels a day, compared with five million in 1985. And most of the increase would come from OPEC, mainly

Every Week

By Dr Nabil El-Sharif

A Bodyguard of Lies

"THE UNITED STATES has not swapped boatloads of plane-loads of American weapons for the return of American hostages. We will not."

This is what President Reagan said in his televised address to his nation last week in defence of his administration's decision to supply Iran with arms and spare parts.

It is not clear, however, whether Reagan expects the American people to buy this logic, or that people all over the world are going to believe this startling information, released from the President's address.

But whether we, as Arabs, believe or not is beside the point because the damage has already been done, and America's credibility and moral standing have never been in a worse state in the Arab world.

Politicians often warn us, laymen, against committing the grave sin of mixing politics with morality. They support their claim by quoting Winston Churchill, who said that "Truth is precious, it has to be protected by a bodyguard of lies." These warnings and quotations, we should hasten to affirm, only add to our dilemma and confusion because we shudder to think of the consequences if politicians have their way, in creating a world that does not have any moral principles.

A series of actions by Mr Reagan only help confirm however, that to some politicians, morality and politics do not indeed go together. We can cite as proof the invasion of Grenada, or the mining of Nicaragua's harbours, or we can cite the spy-sno case where the American administration kept insisting, even after the deal went into effect, that no deal was possible! We can add to this grim list, the American involvement in Lebanon.

But the clearest example of Reagan's adherence to Churchill's law that truth should be protected with a bodyguard of lies, came in the wake of Reagan's address to his nation last week. It is Reagan, after all, who has been urging the whole world to boycott Iran. It is also Reagan who described Iran only a year ago as "an outlaw state... run by the strangest collection of misfits, loony tunes and squallid criminals since the advent of the third reich." It is also Reagan who pioneered a crusade to combat terrorism, affirming at every occasion that he would not deal with them under any condition.

The most contradictory statement in Mr Reagan's address, however, is the one where he says that supplying Iran with arms is going to help achieve peace in the Middle East and would help contribute to finding an end to the Iran-Iraq war. As laymen who are not equipped with the faculty to understand contradictions, we cannot simply absorb how supplying arms to one side in a war is going to help achieve peace! There were persistent reports that the superpowers did not care about the continued loss in human lives in the Gulf war because the war does not endanger the interests of any of the two superpowers. Mr Reagan's address seems to confirm this perception, because he is viewed to care only for the safety of a handful of American citizens, while many other people go to ruin!

America's role as a responsible superpower is also called into question as a result of this sad affair. A superpower acting in its capacity as guardian of world peace should not place the safety of its own citizens above the safety and security of other people. Whether Mr Reagan admits it or not, his administration cannot brush aside the perception that it bought freedom for some of its citizens by selling arms to a country hostile to the United States, and has contributed, in the process, to the misery of both the Iraqi and Iranian people. Instead of adding fuel to the troubled situation in the Arabian Gulf, the US should have sought to mediate in the dispute or should have tried to accomplish peace between the two warring countries.

Israel also emerges as the ultimate enemy of the Arab world and no Arab can convince himself even for a second that Israel could ever depart from its historic anti-Arab role. Serving as go-between in the mediation efforts between Iran and the US and supplying arms to Iran, Israel has not only highlighted its aggressive behaviour and evil designs against the Arab nation, but it has also proved beyond doubt that the Iranian leadership is willing to contradict itself a hundred times, and to sell itself even to devil himself, if that is going to achieve some of its aggressive goals against Iraq, and consequently, the Arab people.

The Iranian revolution won the hearts and minds of many Muslims and Arabs when its leaders came to power with their anti-imperialist slogans. Many Arabs and Muslims all over the world came to identify themselves with what they viewed as the noble goals of that revolution. But that revolution and its goals soon fell out of favour among the majority of Muslims in various parts of the world because of its blood-thirsty nature and its refusal to abide by the teachings of Islam that call for ending disputes between Muslim countries and maintaining peace.

Now, this revelation about an Iranian/Israeli/American three-pronged attack on Iraq and the Arab nation is not going to help Iran's image. How could a Muslim country, regardless of how desperate it is, seek the services of Israel to fight against another Muslim country? Can a Muslim country do this and still remain Muslim?

Granted, politics is void of morality, but is it also void of basic human decency?

Brazil: Profile of Latin American 'super-power'

By Robert Del Quilero
Compass News Features

LONDON — During its last 20 years, Brazil has taken giant steps towards a place with the world's leading economic powers. South America's biggest country extends from dense tropical forest that drains into the Amazon river in the north to lush and temperate grasslands in the south where frost, sometimes even snow, glistens on the pasture in July and August, the southern mid-winter.

Its surface is abundant with coffee, soya, cocoa, wheat, rice, noble woods, oranges and other tropical and temperate fruits. Beneath it, the Brazilian cornucopia offers gold, diamonds, titanium, coal, uranium, bauxite, tin, copper, iron, petroleum, gas and many other natural resources. Brazil boasts the eighth biggest gross domestic product in the world, and has branched out far and wide.

A passenger hailing a Volkswagen taxi in Nigeria likely as not will board a vehicle made in Brazil. A cook preparing a chicken in Saudi Arabia may well find that it hatched out on a Brazilian poultry farm. A strategist assessing Libya's military strength has to reckon with Col. Qadhafi's armoured cars bought from Engesa, Brazil's main armaments company. A Japanese constructor looking for steel at a keen price might well choose gliders from Brazil's modern smelters. An American travelling with a short-haul feeder airline may look down on Iowa or Vermont from a turbo-prop Bandeirante built by Brazil's Embraer aircraft company.

A prime reason why Brazil's innovative and tenacious officials and traders are expanding traditional exports of primary materials and developing ranges of industrial goods for sale abroad is the country's monster foreign debt. It stands at about \$105 billion, the biggest in the Third World, and requires annual service payments of about \$11 billion.

To earn so much hard currency for debt service, an outstanding export performance (Brazil earns about \$23 billion a year) is only part of the battle. Also necessary is comparatively low expenditure on imports. Brazil's performance in this regard, too, is impressive. Total annual outgoings are down to about \$10 billion, due largely to reductions of spending on the main item on the import bill — petroleum.

Fuel alcohol distilled from Bra-

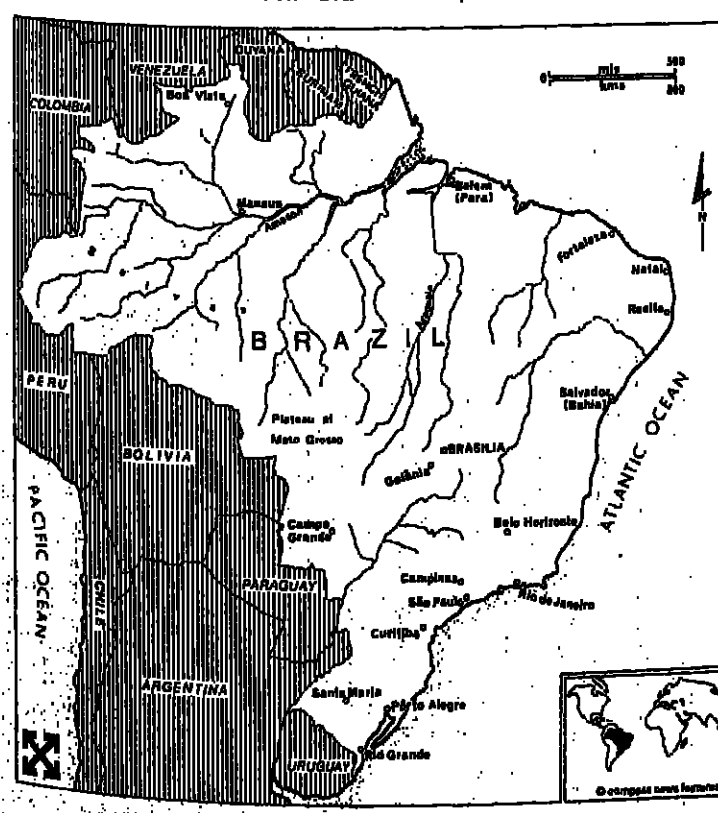
zil's sugar cane — the sugar is a mere by-product now — powers more than 70 per cent of the country's automobiles; some of the biggest hydro-electric dams in the world generate cheap electricity; drilling rigs pump oil and natural gas from under the Amazon jungle and the South Atlantic offshore. The recent tumble in world oil prices is a further blessing for Brazil in this sector.

The country now produces about half the energy it uses; less than 20 years ago, it met barely a fifth of its energy needs. As of the end of February, when the government reined in prices and wages with a surprise package of controls, Brazil even dampened the fire of the inflation dragon that consumes so many Third World economies. It was running at about 240 per cent a year, but the recent rate is under 40 per cent, good going for such a volatile economy.

The government's bright economic team also is preparing ground-breaking moves in the drive embraced by many Third World nations to reduce foreign debt repayments. A cornerstone of these is likely to be a demand to the creditor banks and governments that Brazil should remit no more than 2.5 per cent of its GDP in debt service. At present it pays about 3.8 per cent.

Yet most Brazilians scarcely appear in this triumphant picture. The military government that stepped down in 1985 after 21 years of rule had eagerly accepted the advice of its civilian ministers, and of business in the developed world, that Brazil should advance by massive spending on infrastructure and on expansion of its export sector. The accompanying neglect of the majority of Brazilians was compounded by another aspect of the military regime's economic policy — heavy borrowing abroad in order to finance development, rather than tighter taxation at home so as to channel wealth created in Brazil towards investment within the country.

So the wealthy in Brazil, including foreign investors there, were even better able than is usual in a Third World country to send assets abroad into hard-currency investments, rather than buy shares in job-creating enterprises in Brazil. Also aliphoning away the country's wealth, to a much greater extent than the government hoped, was a rapid growth of interest rates on foreign borrowings, caused by market forces in the developed world.



Meanwhile, during the military's 21 years, the population of Brazil more than doubled, from about 65 million to about 133 million, creating a demand for jobs in excess of expectations. This perilous development is being worsened by the expulsion of millions of poor families from the land as ranchers and plantation owners set up or expand mighty tracts of real estate, many of which are little more than speculations designed to make a profit as land prices rise, rather than grow-food or employ labourers.

Robert Del Quilero is a London-based freelance writer on Latin America who travels frequently to Brazil.

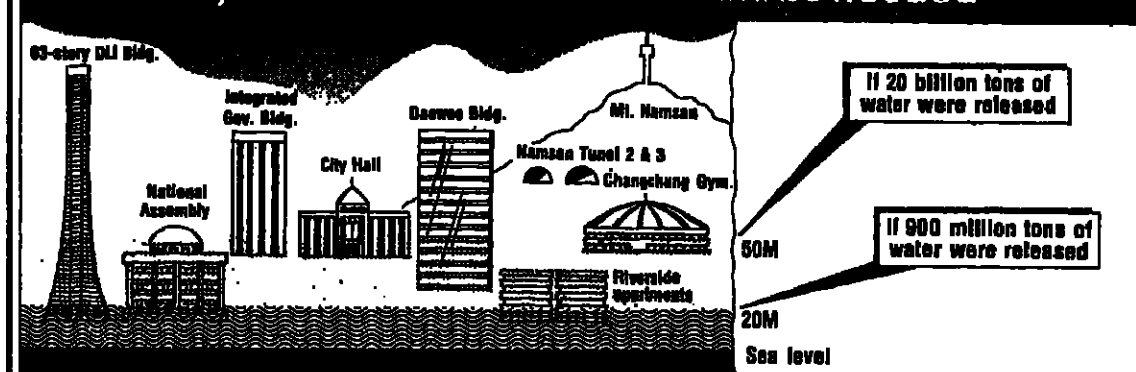
BRAZIL — VITAL STATISTICS

Population	133 million
GNP per capita	\$1,720
Growth rate	4.6 per cent
Life expectancy	64 years
Adult literacy	68 per cent
Infant mortality	68 per 1,000 live births

Source: World Bank 1986

Ambitious Kungang project — Seoul reveals the dangers

Major Seoul landmarks that would be flooded



'If destroyed, 2-3 million metric tons of water could be released'

AMMAN (Star) — The decision by North Korea to proceed with the ambitious Mr. Kungang dam project has drawn sharp protests from South Korea authorities.

At a news conference, South Korea's Minister of Construction Mr. Lee Kyu-hyo pointed out, "the gigantic North Korean project will reverse the flow of the upper stretch of the Pukhan River and cause terrible disturbances in the ecological balance in the east central part of the Korean peninsula, including the Kungang-San (Diamond Mountain) and Mt. Sorak."

The dam, he further revealed, if completed, will be able to unilaterally control the water volume of the downstream of the Pukhan River, seriously affecting the power generations of South Korea's five multi-purpose dams — Hwachon, Chongpyong, Chunchon, Uniam, and Pattang.

So far, North Korea has turned a deaf ear to the Seoul administration's analysis of the dangers the dam would pose to the ecology and security of that country. They have refused to take any positive step to halt the project but rather harp on the preposterous allegation that the construction of the dam will not cause any inconvenience or damage.

Furthermore, Pyongyang has categorically rejected the principle that the use of the source of a river that flows from the North to the South must be subject to consultation between the

two parties involved. This is an ample proof to South Korea that a sinister scheme lies behind the Kungang-San dam. Its real purpose has nothing to do with the peaceful use of national land.

The Republic of Korea's Armed Forces, after a careful study of the military implications, has come to the conclusion that the dam poses grave threats militarily. For if the dam collapsed due to a natural calamity or was artificially destroyed, the resulting floods would not only imperil the survival of the 15 million inhabitants in the Han-Gang River Valley in the South, but would also virtually isolate the Armed Forces units deployed north of the river, thereby seriously threatening their defence function.

South Korean authorities are particularly alarmed because a dam which can be made a means of holocaust is in the hands of the North Korean Communist regime. This government has on many occasions displayed its aggressive attitude by engaging in the following: the fratricidal Korean war; the construction of invasion tunnels beneath the demilitarized zone; repeated infiltration of large numbers of commandos and armed undercover agents into the South; the terrorist bombing in Rangoon, Burma in 1983.

Water, as a weapon of mass destruction has rarely been used in history. However, water offensive, has sometimes decided the outcome of a number of major

battles and wars. And taking into consideration previous experiences, South Korea is deeply worried over the military and strategic motives implicit in the fact that North Korea's Ministry of the People's Armed Forces is in charge of what they claim to be a hydroelectric power station project. Troops are on active duty on a project whose details are completely wrapped in secrecy. As an example, Pyongyang has publicly asserted that it has assigned 150,000 troops on active duty to economic development projects.

With the view of the fragile peace existing between the two Koreas, it is obvious that the North has hidden motives behind the pushing ahead with the Kungang-San dam project. It is a complete uneconomical proposition taking into consideration North Korea's bankrupt economy. South Korea's emphasis is on the fact that if 20 million tons of water held back by the dam were suddenly released, as much as 2.3 million metric tons of water per second would tumble into the Pukhan-Gang River hitting its valley with the force of a nuclear explosion and completely inundating the greater Seoul area.

The South Korea government has therefore called on North Korea, in the interest of genuine desire to ease South-North confrontation and tension, to cease the construction of the dam so that a national danger can be avoided.

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Time to reflect

GULF COUNTRIES are at a dangerous crossroad. They have to bankroll an expensive war between two large neighbours, they have to deal with a collapse in the oil market and price decline and they have to review their spending policies in the light of the former events. They cannot rely much on the West, especially in the region. The credibility of the United States is no longer something you can swear by in some circles of the Middle East.

So what can they do? The Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) is facing up to some tough questions. Are the interests of the member states really one and the same? And are all members equal before the eyes of God and how strongly can each member rely on the help and support of the rest of the council's members?

All these questions come at a time when the price of oil refuses to budge, while a saturated market refuses to unsaturate. The Gulf war is not ending and the bill that the Gulf states pick up at the end of each day is growing longer. Traditional allies are caught in unfriendly acts, which increases the sense of insecurity among the leaders of these oil-rich states.

The rest of the Arab World is not feeling alright either—economically speaking. Take for instance Egypt and the heavy burden of foreign debt it is carrying around with no immediate solution. Syria too is going through difficult times. The Sudan, Morocco and others. There are a number of internal and external reasons that one can put the blame on, but the bitter fact remains that the Arab World as a group of countries, varying in its economic systems and resources, is in a jam.

Isn't it time that we see the fruit of a united and concerted action? The Gulf will always feel that inescapable sense of insecurity as long as it remains somehow detached from the realities of the rest of the Arab world. Egypt will continue to linger under the ferocious burden of debt and foreign aid as long as it lacks Arab support and investment. The Sudan will never be the Arab World's food basket as long as its own people are starving and at odds with each other. The sad cycle and the sombre list is endless. But the penance is the same.

Economic co-operation and serious planning for a strong infrastructure and an achievement of a common Arab market is the only solution. It is also not an easy task and is as difficult as the rest of Arab dreams. But it is a dream that demands quick translation into reality because Arab existence and economic survival depends on it.

Ignominious blunder

THE CAT is now out of the bag. Despite previous denials, and in spite of doing his best to keep it in the dark, President Reagan has at last confessed that covert deals with Iran have actually taken place.

Engaging in an arms business is nothing new. Many nations build up their incomes through it. However, shipping arms to Iran, a nation engaged in an unending aggression against another country is totally unacceptable. What is even more devastating is that the move is completely at variance with previous US 'resolutions'—no arms for Iran; no bargains with terrorists.

President Reagan has cited the question of American hostages in Lebanon as the main reason for the sudden about turn. Good and honourable of course, we sympathize with the plight of those hostages. But by stooping so low as to engage in a shady business with an unpredictable regime, the US is certainly engaging in a heavy price. For one thing, the White House has now given the kidnappers in Lebanon a loaded weapon. They have no choice, but to harden their stand. Superpower America can now be manipulated to like a puppet to dance to their tunes.

When recently Britain called for sanctions against Syria as a result of the so-called 'Hindawi affair', the US was just too happy to join the bandwagon despite the fact that it had a lot of skeletons in its cupboard.

This act on the part of Washington, is surely going to affect its influence and leverage in finding a just solution to the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue. Moreover, Iran, we believe, has now got a short in the arm and would prove more intransigent and stubborn by refusing to heed all international calls for an end to the Gulf War. The US has demonstrated that it is rather interested in the escalation of the war.

Reagan has two more years in office. And since coming events often cast their shadows, we shudder at how the Middle East is going to fare in the US president's remaining term.

Did you know that
80% of the disease in
the world is because of
bad water and that



the UN is so alarmed by
this it's spending
\$30 billion a year to
bring clean water to
the Third World and



that even that is a
drop in the ocean
compared to the
\$170 billion the
world spends every year



on drink

there's always a
simple solution to
your problems if
you drink hard
enough



Liberals champion active peace search

By Roderick Smith
Special to The Star

LONDON — Britain's Liberal Party will champion an active European Community search for Middle East peace if given a share of power after the next election. Liberal foreign affairs spokesman and deputy leader Mr Alan Bell, said the party attached more importance to European co-operation than the governing Conservatives. "Therefore we attach more importance to the Venice Declaration and the need to move forward from that declaration."

On 13 June, 1980, the then nine-member EEC issued a joint declaration in Venice. In part they said a just solution must finally be found to the Palestinian problem which was not simply one of refugees. The declaration added that the Palestinian people must be enabled, as part of a comprehensive settlement, to fully exercise self-determination.

Politicians suggest that the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance may hold the balance of power after the next election which Mrs Margaret Thatcher has to call within 18 months. Mr Bell said there had been no movement in the peace process for years.

The Liberals are strongly in favour of the British making the EEC a common means of taking the initiative to secure progress. We would certainly take the view that the Soviet Union should be brought into the process and be made to realize that it can play a positive role rather than merely supporting certain regimes for the area.

There have been the beginnings of a recognition by the Soviet leadership that terrorism and instability are not in their interests. He added: "The objectives of the peace search are clearly self-determination for the Palestinian people and security for



Mr Alan Bell

Israel and these cannot be achieved without the direct involvement in peace negotiations of the PLO."

He said the British diplomatic rift with Syria was "clearly likely to stand in the way of progress," he added: "It certainly complicates the situation. I say that although I am quite convinced that Britain had no alternative but to take the action it did."

Syria denies allegations that it had any involvement in backing a plot to blow up an Israeli airliner through smuggling a bomb aboard at Heathrow airport.

Liberal influence in British government foreign policy would see a more urgent approach to the Middle East conflict. "We would want Britain to be self-evidently involved in the search for peace and making full use of opportunities framed in the EEC," he concluded.

US arms shipments to Iran: Now the whole story

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — In a daring and absolutely secret operation President Reagan has supplied Iran with a limited but important amount of arms. Just how much and how important no one outside the president's immediate circle knows yet. He did it using the National Security Council as his personal instrument because the council is not under obligation to report to the Senate, and he substantially excluded George Shultz, Caspar Weinberger, CIA Director Casey and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr Reagan has done so, thereby flouting his administration's vaunted neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war, and his obligation to moderate the Arab world, notably Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, for two reasons:

1. In hopes of turning the regime of the ailing Ayatollah Khomeini or its successor away from terrorism and towards peace with Iraq and friendship with the United States of America.

We just don't know yet whether he made any headway towards achieving this major objective. The old man himself remains inscrutable, but we do know that in July of last year he gave orders to his foreign policy staff to try to diminish Iran's isolation. And we suspect that there is a subtle, well covered up struggle between the heir apparent Montezari, sometimes called a radical in his extreme anti-Americanism, and Hajatollah Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of parliament, sometimes called a moderate, who leads the diplomatic offensive intended to diminish isolation. The former is more of an ideologist, the latter more of a pragmatist.

We also know that deeply buried in the former imperial army and in the remnants of the middle class lies a reservoir of goodwill towards the United States as the ultimate guardian of the Gulf, and fear of the Soviet Union as the ultimate foe.

2. To try to persuade the Iranians to obtain the release of American hostages held by religiously motivated terrorists in Lebanon. The Shia guerrillas known as "Jihad," meaning holy war, and probably other religious group based in the Syrian-occupied interior valley of the Bekaa, are more inclined to listen to direction from Tehran than from Damascus.

The Jihad has in fact disgorged three hostages apparently in direct correlation with delivery of US arms. Three more are believed held by other religious groups.

The outcry, even from top Iranian authorities, that has greeted disclosure of this operation, has undoubtedly squelched hope of getting more hostages released now. But the long term political consequences remain to be seen, depending, perhaps, on whether President Reagan manages somehow to continue his "goodwill" gestures towards Iran. If he succeeds on this level, if, for in-

stance he managed to get word sent to Iran at this late date the \$500 million which the Shah's government overpaid for weapons, returned to Tehran, or some weapons ordered and paid for by the Shah, but never delivered, and the Iranians responded not only with freed hostages but with general co-operation, then he would in good time be hailed for his brilliant insight, his courage, his understanding of the Middle East. You have to consider the geopolitical side of the situation, the fact that Iran lies between the Soviet Union and the Gulf and consider its oil and its proximity to the Indian Ocean and the Indian subcontinent. Geopolitically Iran is far more important than Iraq.

But in fact the president is being excoerated by half the world — Arab governments and spokesmen, European governments (except Britain) and the British press, and almost all the voice of public opinion in the United States, even those considered his best friends. Even the charm of his voice and personality on television have not been enough to turn the tide. He must wait now for time to be the ultimate judge.

Let us look at some of the fascinating facts of what happened. It is amazing that the secret was held so long — 18 months — and would still be held if a pro-Syrian Lebanese weekly, Ash Shirra, and speakers in the Iranian parliament, had not given away some of the story. Also Danish sailors have told about shipping military supplies from Haifa to Bandar Abbas. And the remarkable role of Israel in promoting this opening to Iran has been disclosed. Certainly Israel would like to see Iran strengthened against Iraq so that Iraqi manpower and treasure will not soon again be turned against Israel.

According to unimpeachable sources the US contact with Iran goes back to meetings between an Iranian expatriate businessman and a consultant to the National Security Council, Michael Ledeen. Ledeen had been asked to talk to the Iranians more than a year ago by Robert C. McFarlane, then a senior advisor to President Reagan. McFarlane believed closer relations with Iran were possible.

This businessman, Manucher Ghorbanifar had been recommended by Israeli officials who had for years maintained covert dealings with Iran.

At meetings attended by Ledeen and Israeli officials including David Kimche, Ghorbanifar proposed as a means of establishing trust on both sides that the Iranians consider obtaining release of American hostages held in Lebanon by Shia religious groups, and the United States consider sending some military spare parts shipments to Iran.

By September 1985, a deal on these lines was made, and the first two shipments were sent to Tehran, a short time before the release of Rev. Benjamin Weir in September of 1985. But only after the Iranians had first sent a cheque for \$10 million for the spare

parts, and the cheque had been returned to the Iranians with a note that the US was not interested in payment so much as release of the hostages.

U.S. sources say the parts could have no effect on the outcome of the war, that they consisted of defensive systems like anti-aircraft batteries, anti-tank weapons and radar, and parts for the F-14 Tomcat fighter.

After Weir's return President Reagan telephoned Prime Minister Shimon Peres with thanks for Israeli co-operation. The United States was to replace the weapons that had been forwarded from Israel to Iran. Some of the shipment was in C-130 US transports, flying via Portugal, and some in Danish ships sailing for Haifa to Bandar Abbas.

When release of additional hostages did not follow the shipments, President Reagan found himself profoundly in disagreement with Secretary of State Shultz and Secretary of Defence Weinberger. Both urged the president to drop the whole thing. But Reagan preferred the advice of Admiral John M. Pindexter who had replaced McFarlane as National Security Adviser and head of the National Security Council.

After signing in January of this year an executive order calling for secret contacts with Iran and waiving regulations that blocked arms shipments to Iran, the president approved a trip to Iran by McFarlane accompanied by Lieut. Col. Oliver North of the National Security Council staff. North had supervised earlier shipments and had been involved in shipments to the insurgents in Nicaragua as well as other secret operations.

They flew in May in a cargo plane carrying additional spare parts, who they met in Tehran remains somewhat mysterious but they do not appear to have reached the level of Rafsanjani. In fact the Iranians seem to want to ridicule the missions, reporting that the mission arrived with a cake in the shape of a key and a Bible autographed by President Reagan.

McFarlane mistakenly imagined all the hostages would be released by the time he landed in Tehran, and that he would discuss ending the war with Iraq and future US-Iran relations. But the Iranians first wanted to talk about getting release of 17 Iranian terrorists imprisoned for bombing the U.S. and French embassies in Kuwait.

The US sent more arms and parts in July and the release of Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco followed. In response to yet another shipment David Jacobson was released in late October. That's when the leaks to a Lebanese magazine occurred, and what happens next is much in doubt. Treasury officials say US and Iranian financial officials met two weeks ago in the Hague to discuss possible return to Iran of \$500 million for overpayments by Iran in 1981 for the hostage settlement of 1979.

Secret arms shipments to Iran arranged by Israel

By Muna Hamzeh
Star Washington Correspondent

THE FIRST White House authorized secret arms delivery to Iran was brokered by an Israeli arms dealer through senior Iranian army officers engaged in a power struggle with radical revolutionary guards.

According to a front-page article in the Washington Post 19 November, the Israeli arms dealer is Yacov Nimrod, a multimillionaire who was first contacted by the Iranian officers in June 1985. Unidentified Israeli sources told the Post that Nimrod went to the Mossad, then deputy chief of David Kimche, then deputy chief of Shimon Peres, who in turn went to the White House about the Iranian request that American arms sales be resumed — the White House refused, but allowed Israel to supply Iran with limited quantities of military equip-

ment in return for the release of American hostages.

One unidentified observer told the Post that by bypassing both the Pentagon and the CIA and allowing itself to be used by the White House, Israel compromised its sovereignty. "It is like Israel has become just another federal agency," the observer said, "one that is convenient to use when you want something done quietly."

In his lengthy report, Glenn Frankel also reported that Nimrod is an old hand at selling arms to the Iranians. In the 1980's, he was Israel's defence attache at the Tehran embassy and maintained close working relations with the Shah and with senior Iranian military leaders. These close ties continued even after Nimrod left the government. Yet despite his identification with the Shah, Nimrod reportedly played a major role in conducting

secret sales of military equipment and spare parts to Khomeini's Iran during the early 1980's — at a time when Israel was strongly denying such sales took place.

Israeli sources told the Post that the Israeli arms shipments to Iran in the past 18 months included Hawk ground to air missiles, spare parts for F-4 Phantoms and F-14 Tomcats, side-winder air-to-air missiles, two anti-tank missiles, ammunition and spare parts for tanks and artillery. It still remains to be seen how many of these shipments were authorized by the White House.

In addition to the American connection, Israel appears to have profited a great deal from its arms sales to Iran. It was reported in the Post that since 1981, Israeli arms sales to Iran have probably exceeded \$50 million a year.

Afro Scene

By Muna Hamzeh

South Africa: Allan Boesak

IN AN answer to strident complaints from the government that South African priests should stick to the spiritual sphere, Reverend Allan Boesak has this to say, 'Afrikaaner nationalism is unthinkable without the Dutch Reformed Church, so it is hypocritical of them to say we are meddling in politics'.

The death knell is tolling for the demise of the apartheid regime. And the recent American Congress vote, has further hammered nails into the racist coffin.

Much as the authorities would like to stamp on it, the church is, and has played a vital role in serving as a beacon to blacks and coloureds in the struggle to dismantle the Pretoria regime.

Prominent among the religious leaders is Reverend Dr Allan Boesak, who is regarded as the 'most magnetic of the new breed of turbulent priests challenging the moral conscience of South Africa's ruling white tribe of Afrikaners'.

Born in 1948 at Kakamas in north-eastern Cape Province, Dr Allan Boesak had his first taste of apartheid at the age of seven, when his late father attempted to buy him a cool drink on a hot day. The shopkeeper calmly informed them that the drinks in the refrigerator were only for whites.

His early education was in theology which he took, first at the University of Western Cape and later, at the Kampen Theological Institute in Holland. He returned to South Africa when the Soweto uprising broke out in 1976. This marked a profound turning point in his early political education.

Allan Boesak gained international prominence when he was recently elected as the leader of the mixed race branch of the Dutch Reformed Church. This church has wielded tremendous political clout in South Africa since it proclaimed that 'apartheid is justified on Biblical grounds'. In a rather bizarre manner, the Dutch Reformed Church is segregated into a white or 'parent' branch and the smaller, 'daughter' branches mainly for the mixed race — Africans and Indians.

Just like other anti-apartheid activists, the chaotic and violent atmosphere in South Africa, has prompted Boesak to mix religion with politics. Thus he played a leading role in the formation of the United Democratic Front (UDF) — a multi-racial coalition of anti-apartheid groups that share the political aim of the African National Congress (ANC).

He is a great admirer of Steve Biko and last August, he decided to lead a protest march to Pollsmoor Prison to demand the release of the incarcerated ANC leader, Nelson Mandela. This stubborn stand earned him a three-week confinement in prison.

Reverend Allan Boesak, like other moderate agitators, has a crucial role to play in calming down violent and temperamental behaviour when the day of reckoning arrives. For Botha and his racist sycophants.

From the pulpit, he often alternates passion with humour by aping government officials in Afrikaans — the language spoken by most South African whites. As he puts it, 'It does give me satanic joy to speak Afrikaans because I know it hurts them.'

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Q. Alia hospital awaits its fate

By Ibtisam Dababneh
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The board of directors of the Jordan Medical Corporation (JMC) are still awaiting a response from the Jordan Armed Forces on their offer for the sale of the new Queen Alia Hospital. The Corporation's asking price for the hospital which has been on the market for 5 months is JD 14.750 million. The Ministry of Finance has also valued the complex, which consists of the hospital, doctor's clinics and nurses' residence at JD 14.750 million.

JMC Managing Director Khaled Beselso told The Star that, contrary to current rumour, the Jordan Armed Forces are the only organization considering the purchase of the hospital.

They were offered the chance to buy because they have recently closed down their Marqa hospital and are in need of a new one to expand their hospital services.

The QAH has faced serious financial problems since its opening in November 1985.

Mr Beselso says that difficulties emerged even before construction work was completed. He explained that one reason behind the board of directors choice of the location for the hospital was their belief that the land would be granted by the government or leased at a token rent. In fact the 40 dunum plot actually cost JD 180,000 for which, says Mr Beselso, they could have purchased land in a more strategic location.

The access road to the hospital is another problem. Mr Beselso says that the hospital asked the Ministry of Public Works to build a shorter road which would have saved time and fuel for its users but it was considered that this had a negative impact on public security.

Mr Beselso says that one operational difficulty which has had a severely negative effect on the hospital's operations is that only two of the 32 doctors who founded the hospital agreed to work full time while the rest preferred to or as part timers only. He believes that the hospital would



The hospital has the most advanced technical equipment

not be in such a difficult situation now if all the doctors had agreed to work as one group from the beginning. The JD 150,000 charges to have the necessary water, electricity and telephone services connected were another financial burden that could have been avoided had the hospital been located in an area where services are already provided.

There was, in addition, JD 850,000 paid as custom fees for the hospital equipment and furniture which themselves cost JD 1.5 million.

Mr Beselso expressed his deep appreciation to the government for exempting the hospital from another JD 800,000 as additional customs fees for medical equipment and furniture. The provision of a bus service to and from the hospital costs the corporation a further JD 100 per day.

The corporation is now facing difficulty in repaying loans its received to finance both the hospital and the syringe factory which is also owned by the AMC.

The syringe plant was established when the hospital was already under construction and the corporation borrowed approximately \$18 million from Bahraini banks. This was followed by a loan from Petra Bank which now totals JD 2.5 million and a JD 1.5 million government guaranteed syndicated loan.

The QAH has now received an offer from the Ministry of Health allowing for the transfer of patients from the overloaded governmental hospitals to the QAH to be treated at the Ministry of Health's

expense in condition that they are covered by the social security service and hold a health insurance card from the Ministry of Health.

Mr Beselso says the Ministry of Health offer will be studied by the hospital founders but it would require the services of more than the physicians working at present. Mr Beselso believes that, although the offer would have a positive effect on the hospital operations, the right solution to the corporation's problems is to sell the hospital.

As far as the current situation is concerned, Mr Beselso says that the hospital has 3 full time resident doctors and another 20 part timers and only 5 patients. There are also 140 employees, including the nurses workers and the administrative staff.

The QAH, which was built by Sam Whan of Korea at a total cost of JD 7.430 million, has the most advanced facilities in Jordan although its charges are the same as other private hospitals. Hermann Smith Associates of the US had a management contract for the hospital until June 1986 when it was replaced by a local company.

Unlike the hospital, the syringe factory is doing well. Its production capacity is 30 million syringes per year of which the Jordanian market takes 16 million. The company has recently completed contracts to export 6 million syringes per year to Tunisia and 5 million per year to Egypt. An agreement for the export of 10 million syringes per year to Saudi Arabia is expected soon.

Aqaba station inaugurated

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein has inaugurated the first stage of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station (ATPS) and the 400 kv overhead transmission line linking Aqaba and Amman.

The seawater-cooled Aqaba plant is situated 19 kilometres south of the city. The first stage consists of two 130 megawatt generating units which will provide Jordan's power requirements until 1991.

Major contractors involved in the project included Italy's Franco Tosi which had a JD 27.7 million contract for the turbine island, a consortium of Japan's Mitsubishi Corporation and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries with a JD 20 million contract for the boiler island, BBC Brown Boveri of Mannheim, West Germany with JD 2.8 million contract for Switzerland supply and South Korea's Sam Sung with JD 1.2 million contract for supply of fuel storage tanks.

The UK's Balfour Beatty and Austria's VMR Bendorf were responsible for construction of the transmission line between Aqaba and Amman.

With stage 1 of the Aqaba Thermal Power station now officially inaugurated, the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) is moving ahead with tenders for stage 2. The JEA has received a good response on tenders for the supply, delivery and erection of the boiler island which were issued in October. It expects civil works tenders to be

out within 5-6 days.

Tenders for the turbine should be issued within approximately ten days with those for the Switchyard following a week later.

The Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development (AFSED), the World Bank, OPEC and the Kuwait Fund for Economic Development have all expressed willingness to fund stage II though no agreements have yet been signed (PAD)

Housing designs due

THE COMPLETION of designs for the Housing Corporation's new JD 38 million Queen Alia housing project is now expected in early 1987. The project involves 3,000 houses and flats, mainly for airline staff near the international airport. Work will be tendered in small lots of 200 to 300 homes which should ease financing and

construction and encourage participation by local companies. Designs are being drawn up by the UK's Sir William Halcrow and Partners (Middle East) with Shubellat, Badran, Kallani and D.G. Jones and Partners. The Housing Corporation expects work to be underway on the project by mid-1987 (PAD)

Contracts & Contacts

Consultants bid for Dam

• THE JORDAN Valley Authority (JVA) has received offers on consultancy services for ground investigations for the Karamah Dam in the Jordan Valley from the following companies:-

1. Enterprise Bachy (France) and the Arab Centre for Engineering studies.
2. G.K.N Keller (W. Germany) and MZ Shadid Engineering office.
3. Soil Mechanics (UK) and Equipment Sales and Services.
4. Wimpy Laboratories (UK).
5. Soletanche (France) and Engineering Studies and Consulting Office.
6. Costain International (Dubai) and Geotechnical Engineering and Material Testing Co.

The JVA expects to make choice of a consultant within the next fortnight.

Finland's YIT gets letter of intent

• FINLAND'S YIT has received a letter of intent from the Arab Potash Company for a contract to expand the company's Ghor al-Safi plant work entails expanding the Dead Sea plant's capacity to 1.4 million tonnes a year. The contract includes supply of materials, and design and construction of equipment.

Estimated value of the contract is around \$10.4 million. The Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank approved an \$8 million loan for the project last May and the World Bank has agreed to provide the balance of the finance.

New opportunities

• SUPPLY OF 55 water pumps for the Water Authority. Tender documents are available at the authority for JD 100. Closing date: 30 December 1986.

• TENDER NO. 95/86. Supply of a fire engine and a garbage vehicle for the University of Jordan. Tender documents are available at the university General Secretariat Department for JD 15. Closing date: 1 December 1986.

• TENDER NO. 80/86. Supply of 15 facsimile sets for the Water Authority. Tender documents are available at the authority for JD 20. Closing date: 25 November 1986.

• TENDER NO. 15/86. Supply of uniforms for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co Fertilizers Unit. Tender documents are available at the company's offices at Um Uthainah - Amman. Closing date: 15 December 1986.

• TENDER NO. 17/86. Supply of electrical engines for the Phosphate Mines Co. Fertilizers Unit. Tender documents are available at the company's liaison office in Um Uthainah - Amman for JD 25. Closing Date: 17 December 1986.

• TENDER NO. 2/86. Construction of protection walls for Allan municipality - Balqa Governorate. Tender documents are available at the municipality for JD 10. Closing Date: 27 November 1986.

JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO LTD INVITATION TO TENDER NO. 16F/86

JPMC announces the Invitation to Tender No. 16F/86 (Cortex Detonating Fuses).

The tender documents are available at JPMC offices in Amman Supply Department until 2:00 pm local time Tuesday 9th December, 1986. Application for documents should be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of (JD 25) for each set of tender documents. The closing date for submission tenders is 12:00 hours local time Saturday 20th December 1986. Wasef Azar Managing Director

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Middle East Press Review

The United States vis-a-vis Iran and the Arabs

Al-Itihad newspaper of Abu Dhabi expresses the view that the United States can never be neutral with regard to the war between Iraq and Iran and it has never been neutral in the Arab-Israeli conflict. It says that Washington has never bothered to conceal its hostile attitudes towards Arab and Islamic issues.

The paper also asserts that the United States could be the disguised power behind the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. Such a war, the paper adds, will not come to an end except by a firm Arab-Islamic action and not by foreign powers who actually seek to escalate the conflict.

The Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram criticises what it calls the negative Arab attitude towards US arms shipments to Iran. It says there is no longer any justification for maintaining silence after details of the secret US-Israeli arms deals with Iran have become public.

"It is high time the Arab countries become aware of the magnitude of the danger as a result of maintaining an understandable silence towards all these serious challenges. We in Egypt cannot conceive a national security detached from pan-Arab security and do not accept in any way idleness towards a devastating conflict between two Muslim powers," Al-Ahram writes.

Al-Wihad newspaper of Abu Dhabi describes the US-European Community (EC) sanctions against Syria as a joint aggression on the Arabs and wonders about this American-European bias towards Israel when the interests of the United States and EC countries in the Arab world are larger than their interests in Israel. The paper fumes out severely at the US policy in the Middle East, saying that Washington has been launching its anti-Arab campaign under the pretext of combating international terrorism while it is ignoring true terrorism practised daily by its two allies: Israel and South Africa.

In Kuwait, the English-language Kuwait Times criticises what it calls the double standard policy of the Reagan administration. It says that by concluding the secret deal with Iran, the US president, who used to lecture and reprimand the world for being soft on terrorism, has confessed to actually bowing, bending and flattering a party he scorned in public.

Bahrain's weekly Al Adwas writes: We wonder what is left for we Arabs or those moderates who cherish American-Arab friendship in defence of the argument that the United States represents the free world and is the better of the two super-powers.

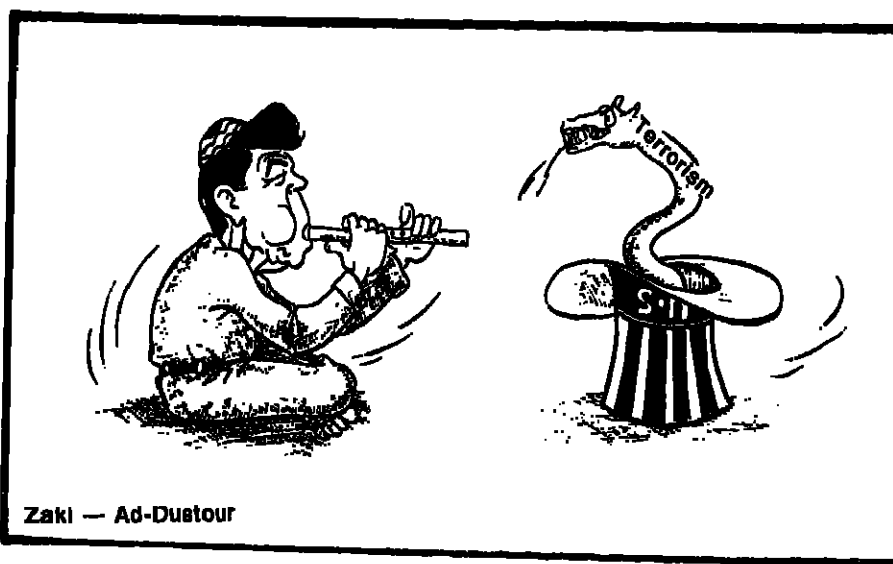
Al-Khaleel newspaper of Al-Sharqa charges that by its behaviour towards Iran, the United States is seeking to expand the Gulf conflict to include other parts of the region. It also says Washington wants to return to the strong relations it had with Iran in the days of the Shah.

The Cairo Gomhouriya newspaper deplores the duplicity of American policy in the Middle East and the Gulf region, adding that Reagan's omission deprives Washington of credibility in any effort to play a role in the Gulf war or the Middle East situation in general.

The Egyptian Gazette, a government-owned English newspaper, says that it is important of course to secure the release of hostages. But it is even more important to do everything possible to end the Iran-Iraq war, and the only viable way to end the conflict would appear to be to deny arms supplies to Iran and thus force it to make peace.

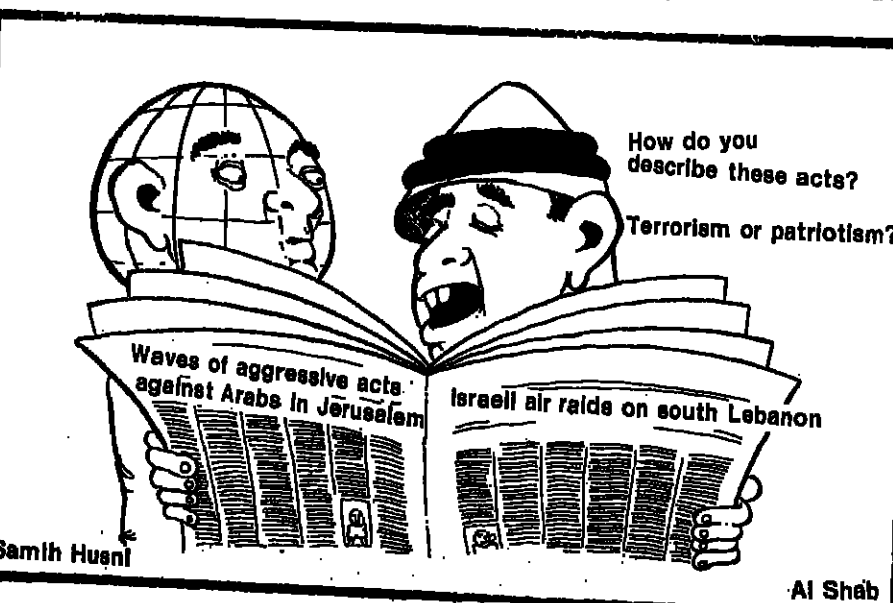
The Dubai newspaper Al-Bayan writes that it has become imperative for Islamic states to step up efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war to prevent outside intervention and foil attempts to widen the conflict. It points to the Islamic Organization Conference Committee which resumed its efforts in a fresh attempt to resolve the Gulf conflict, and says that Israel and those who stand behind it want the devastating war to continue so as to paralyze the strategic depth of the Eastern front and to see Muslim countries destroying each other.

In Amman, Ad-Dustour newspaper says



the US administration's behaviour is a violation of all the pledges and promises which Washington has been making over the years. Not to deal with terrorists or countries which condone terrorism. The US action, the paper adds, has cast serious doubts on Washington's credibility and ideals.

Al-Re'i newspaper says that the United States has knelt in a humiliating way before international terrorism. It adds that the policy of rewarding terrorism is the greatest encouragement to terrorism.

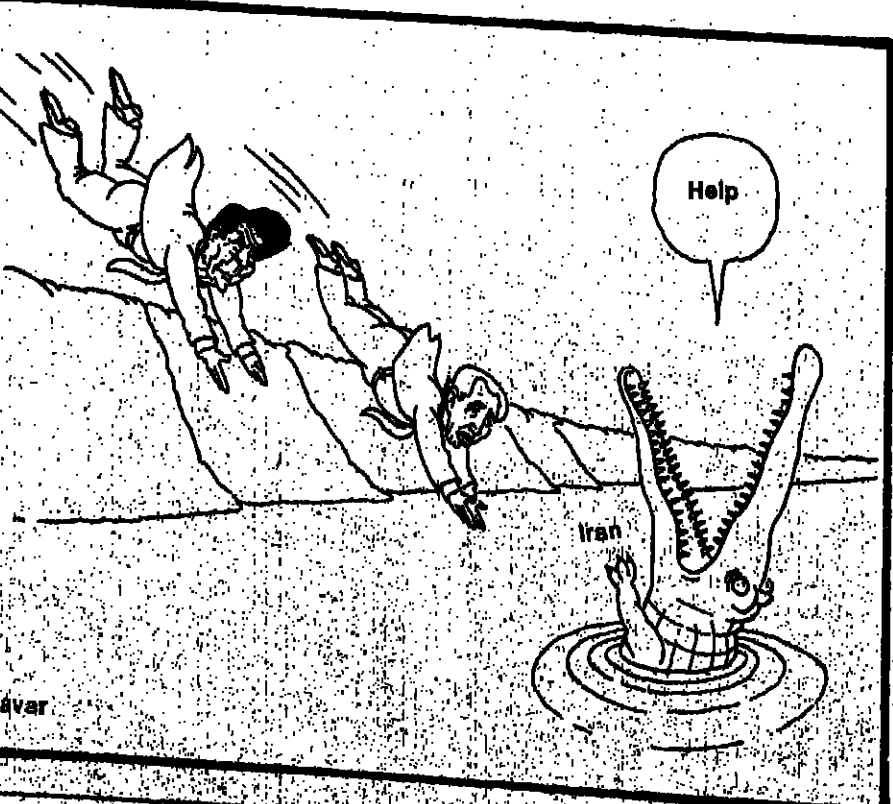


Israeli Press

Haaretz writes: The ministerial committee of the economic affairs decided last week to assign an estate guard to Beit Shalmish en-

government ventures are likely to suffer the same fate despite the government's incessant financial support.

Maariv writes: The inflation rate during the last 10 months has climbed to 18 per cent and is expected to leap up to 30 per cent by the end of the year. This high percentage proves that the freezing and cen-



soring of prices which government officials have repeatedly harped about are groundless. Workers are still fuelling the rise in prices while they obtain very meagre remunerations.

The paper continues by saying that the economic situation in Israel is rapidly worsening and deteriorating and the number of the unemployed is now estimated at 150,000. The inflation is very likely to be on the upward trend just as what happened early in 1984 when the rate hit a high mark of 760 per cent.

We believe, the paper concludes, that the deterioration has emanated from the erroneous policy the present government applies in the field of economy.

Kolirit Rashit writes: It is well known by almost every Jew who lives in Jerusalem that the students of the religious Jewish schools in the old Arab city constantly carry out acts of aggression against the Arab citizens. We believe, the paper goes on, that these barbaric acts are solely aimed at the eviction of the Arab citizens from their houses so as to impose Jewish hegemony over the whole area.

The Jewish student who was lately stabbed by young Arabs in the ancient city was undoubtedly trying to harass those youngsters who in turn tried to defend themselves. That fanatic Jew might have also attempted to provoke and insult some Arab ladies which forced the Arab men to step in to help those ladies and prevent that man from continuing his provocative behaviour.

So we are sure that there should have been a strong reason behind the stabbing of that student, or else the Arabs will not carry out such actions, concludes the paper.

Kol Haer writes: This week, three Arabs stabbed to death a Jewish student in the old Arab city of Jerusalem. In retaliation, scores of Jewish extremists launched a wide drive of punitive actions against the Arab citizens in the old city. This resulted in the injury of more than 20 Arabs some of whom suffered critical wounds. In addition scores of glass windows of Arab houses were stoned during the wave of anger.

The great tension which has become rife in the city seriously threatens to escalate the situation and lead to further bloody muddle and confrontations.

However, the paper comments, the Israeli police did not intervene to redress and ease that grave and sensitive situation, rather, they let the Jewish extremists go on with their outrageous and brutal aggressions against the Arab inhabitants.

We call on the government to step in promptly and deter these fanatic hardliners whose thoughtless actions have exceeded all limits, concludes the paper.

Hadashot writes: American President Ronald Reagan didn't try to hide the nasty role which both Israel and the United States played to back and aid the regime of Iran's Khomeini with huge shipments of combat weapons and equipment. The President outspokenly unravelled that role, and the whole world is now aware that Israel and the United States help Iran to continue its war against Iraq.

Previously, Israel has repeatedly denied that it sends weapons to Iran, yet the facts have proved to be the opposite. No one now pays heed to Israel's denials since all indications prove that all that was published by foreign press regarding Israeli arm shipments to Iran were definitely true.

The paper concludes by saying that it is the right of the Israeli masses to know the whole truth, not from the foreign information media but from the Israeli government which unabashedly backs terrorism throughout the entire world.

Al Hanihamar writes: It is now very evident, especially after the formal and open admission made by President Reagan, and the information widely revealed by our foreign press media, that the United States and Israel have actually supplied Iran with big shipments of arms and military equipment in exchange for the release of a number of hostages in Lebanon.

The paper goes on to say if we really denounce terrorism and refuse to comply with the terrorists' demands, then we should also admit that what Israel practises completely conflicts with that principle.

We can't explain how Israel could abstain and refuse to negotiate with terrorists while at the same time, not does it negotiate with terrorists, but aids backs them up and gives them all the help they need, the paper concludes.

Bridgestone presents its model tyre



AMMAN — A special seminar on the Bridgestone tyre industry was held at Marriott Hotel auditorium this week. The seminar was arranged in response to a call made by Jameel Al Bostami and Sons Company, the sole agent for the Japanese-manufactured tyres in Jordan. Attention was focused on a model tyre which has been developed with special characteristics and tested in the company's laboratories for the most extreme conditions.

Among the participants in the seminar were a number of experts from the company, representatives of Jordan Ban Dag Tyre Casing Company, tyre distributors and other interested persons.

Mr Jalal Al Bostami, deputy chairman of the board of directors of Jameel Al Bostami & Sons Company, gave an opening speech and was followed by Mr Yaseen Al Bostami who touched upon the objectives of the seminar. He said that it was basically aimed at orienting and informing consumers about the characteristics of a good tyre including its tolerance, flexibility, and adaptation to different environments and specifically the tyres used for heavy vehicles, passenger automobiles and planes.

Another speech was given by Mr Ara Kawa, a Japanese representative of Bridgestone, who said that the advanced tyre which his company has developed recently will soon be presented to the world market especially in the United States, Europe, and other countries.

New deal urged for 'African farmers and their husbands'

By Allen Armstrong

NAIROBI — When the Napoleonic Code was drawn up in France, it specified that "those persons without rights at law are minors, married women, criminals and the mentally deficient."

That was 180 years ago — and for millions of women in African countries, many of which adopted the code, the situation remains much the same today, according to Kenyan banker and women's rights champion Mary Okelo.

Women already play an important role in the development of Africa, and could play an even greater one given the opportunity.

"But too often the role of women is taken for granted or ignored altogether," Okelo told a major conference here.

Recent United Nations statistics, she said, show that African women are responsible for 80 per cent of the continent's food production, yet few are able to set up farms or other businesses in their own right.

"Last December I was at an international meeting in Ghana, attended by policy-makers and management specialists from all over Africa," Okelo said.

"Twenty-two papers were presented on the topic of food prices in Africa — and only one was given to the role of women in food production."

Citing another example of how women are "excluded from consideration on how to solve Africa's most critical concerns," she said that during the first quarter of 1985 private financing institutions in Kenya lent 28 billion shillings (\$1.75 billion) for private business development.

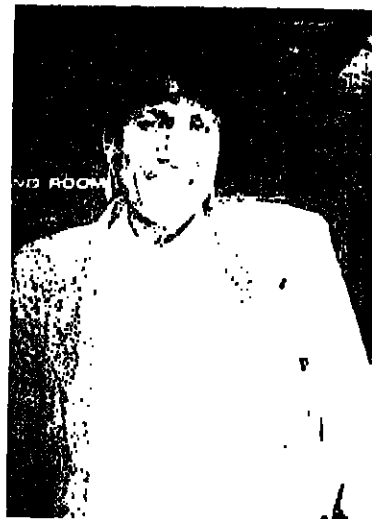
"Out of all of this, credits to women were so insignificant that none of the institutions kept a record of the money lent to women."

Okelo, daughter of a Kenyan churchman and married to a lecturer at Nairobi University, has been championing women's rights for nearly two decades. Since gaining an honours degree in political science at Uganda's Makerere University and joining Barclays Bank International as a management trainee.

She made headlines here in 1977 when Barclays appointed her the group's first female bank manager in Kenya.

She is currently on secondment from Barclays to Women's World Banking, an international organization which aims to help women obtain finance for business ventures.

Addressing a study session at the Enabling Environment Conference for Private Sector Development.



Kenyan banker Mary Okelo

ment in Sub-Saharan Africa, Okelo told a largely male audience why African governments and lending banks should involve women more in development strategies.

"Women," she said, "have immense energy, resourcefulness, ingenuity and enterprise. Women have remarkable stamina and, what is more, they have a talent for taking risks and making use of a minimal amount of capital to generate income and profit."

"In short, women have an amazing amount of untapped potential which needs only to be channelled in realistic and creative ways to help realize a better quality of life for everyone on this continent."

Would-be African businesswomen are not asking for charity, Okelo said. "We offer a business deal and we are asking for opportunity."

"We constitute an untapped market, a productive resource. But unfortunately numerous constraints still stand in the way of women, restricting their full participation in development."

"These include laws which often still regard women as incapable of managing their own affairs, requiring their husbands' — or a man's — authorization in even such a simple matter as opening a bank account."

"Perhaps the most pernicious constraint is lack of education and training. This keeps women in the dark as to the vaguest possibilities for political and economic involvement in the vital issues of society."

"But even when women are aware of their potential, lack of collateral or security with which to get credit or capital constrains them from taking opportunity of the possibilities at hand."

Okelo said women's organiza-

tions throughout Africa have worked for legal reforms to make efforts to sensitize the financial community to women's needs for capital or credit.

But I must say," she said, "of the Napoleonic Code still persists in some legal documents on this continent."

The aim of Women's World Banking, she said, is to obtain women access to the services which financial institutions normally provide for business, such as credit and technical services.

"Our long-guarantee programme is specifically geared towards women who do not have collateral, either in the form of deeds or mortgagable rights."

"These are women who generally have been viewed as untouchable by the banking community."

A breakthrough has been made in Kenya, she said, through Women's World Banking affiliate the Kenya Women's Finance Trust, which runs programmes in major urban areas to teach women business practice and to guarantee "small loans" to small women to expand and enterprises.

Similar programmes have shown their potential in other continents: Africa, Latin America and Asia. A key element is that they "give confidence in women to negotiate business deals with financiers."

Okelo's theme of a better deal for women in business — or African farmers and their husbands as one delegate suggested — was taken up by other speakers during the four-day conference called to consider how governments, private enterprise and voluntary agencies can join together in promoting economic and social development in Africa.

It was sponsored by the Aga Khan Foundation (Switzerland) the Kenyan government, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, InterAction, the Kenya Association of Manufacturers and Voluntary Development Assistance.

And the women won their point. When the conference concluded in a multi-point "action plan" for African development, a key clause urged that "governments, business and private development agencies seek concrete measures fully to integrate women into the mainstream of the development process and to eradicate all forms of discrimination against them."

Delegates burst into spontaneous applause when the clause was announced — (Compass Features)

Another bank joins Petra Bank's traveller cheque programme

IKTISAT Bank, a Turkish A.S. bank, is shortly to receive its stock of Petra Bank US \$ Visa Travellers Cheques under an agreement signed earlier this summer with Petra Bank. IKTISAT Bank, with assets of over 200 billion Turkish Lira, will be selling these Travellers Cheques in its 16 branches throughout Turkey.

Petra Bank commenced its sales of Travellers Cheques in 1964, making it the 37th Visa member throughout the world to issue US \$ denominated cheques. The world sales in its first year of operation reached nearly US \$ 20

million. This sales figure is expected to nearly double by end 1988. International statistics show that Visa Travellers Cheques penetration in Jordan is over 80 per cent of the market.

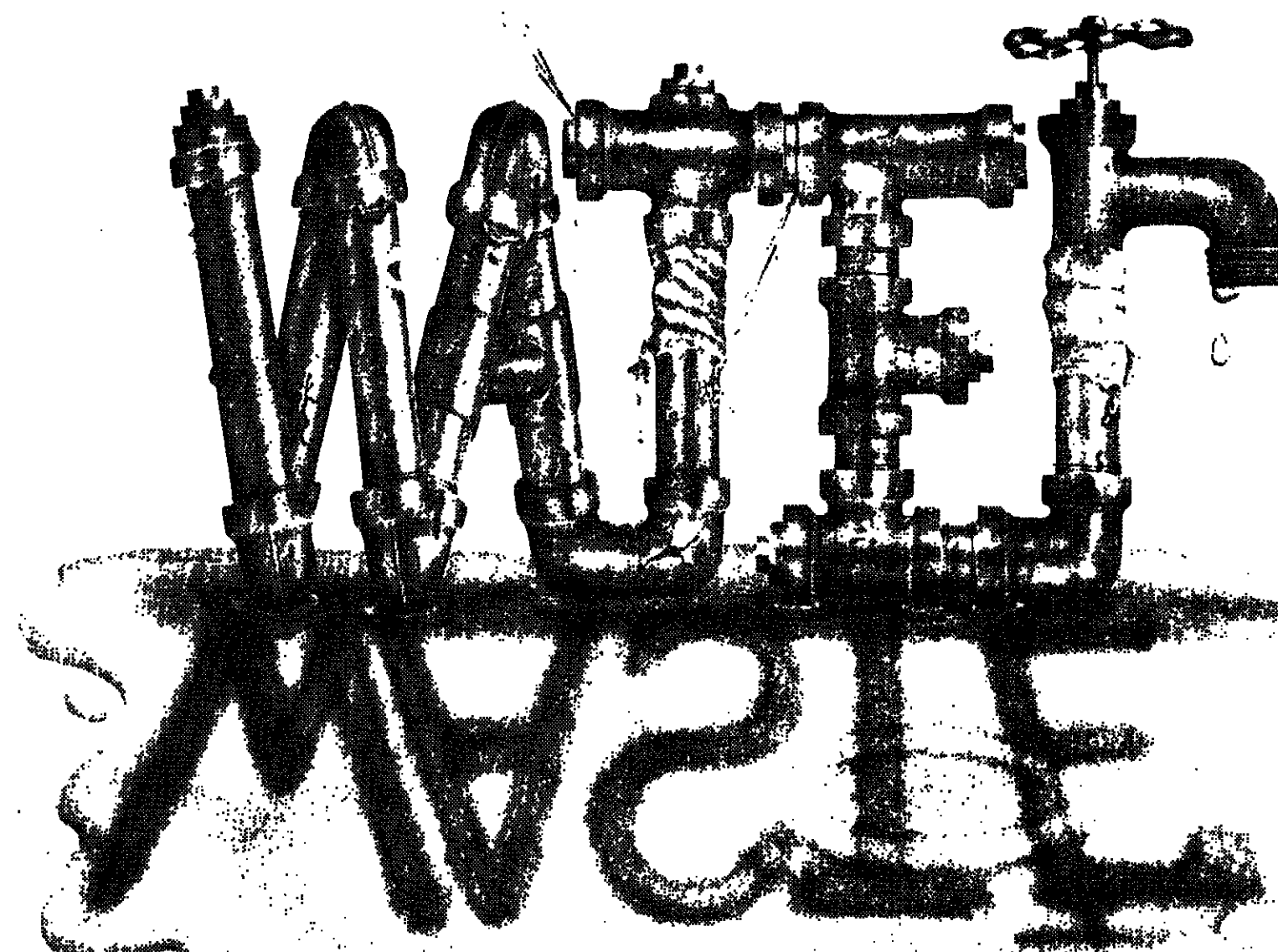
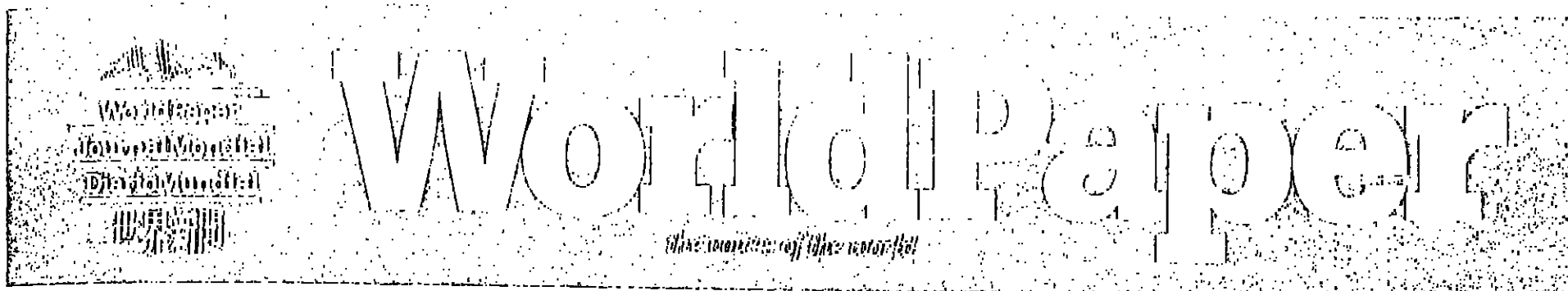
Petra Bank's Travellers Cheques are not only sold by Jordan's financial institutions but also by institutions from the United States to Kuwait, from Sudan, Egypt and Lebanon to Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Indeed there are over 100 sales locations in the world selling Petra Bank's Travellers Cheques. Visa Travellers Cheques have a worldwide acceptance

with over 60,000 refund locations operating twenty-four hours a day.

George Aboukhalil, Petra Bank's Travellers Cheques Manager, stated that "Despite having competition from western travellers cheques issuers, Petra Bank has successfully captured a share of this specialized market. It is for this reason that we have decided to seek further growth in policy to seek further direct financial benefits to Jordan but at the same time enhance the country's status as a provider of financial services."

Amman, November 1986

November 1986



The making of the next world crisis

Travel: Australia's lonesome Tea & Sugar train. Finance: The City's Big Bang bluster. Racism: Why Spain's gypsies are unemployed and illiterate.

NEPTUNE'S NIGHTS



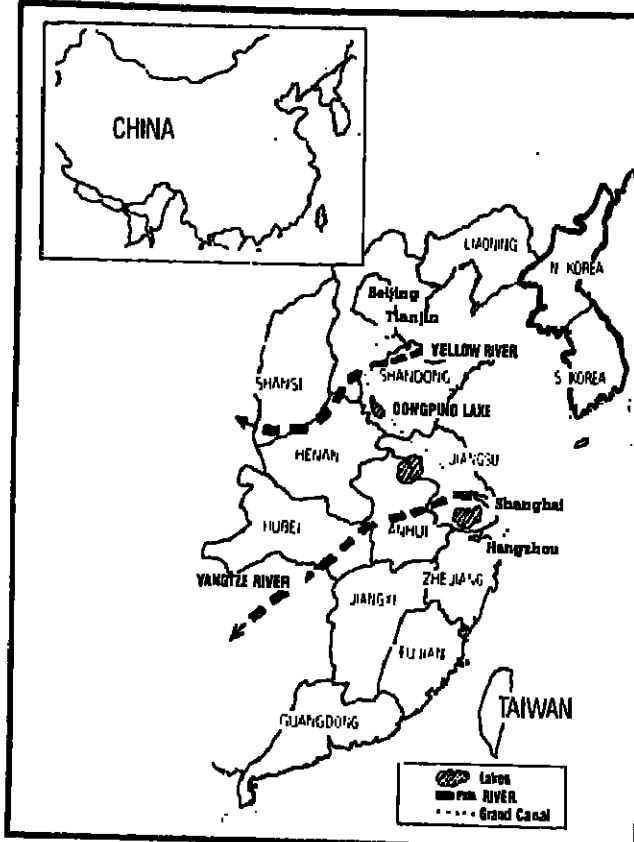
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Diverting the Yangtze

Kublai Kahn's canal: rejuvenated, rerouted and irrigating again

By Zhao Qinghua
Special to WorldPaper

BEIJING—An ambitious government project to divert 1,000 cubic meters of water per second from the Yangtze River—one-tenth of the river's total flow—to the arid regions of northern China will soon be underway.

A 1,000-kilometer canal which runs from Yangzhou to Tianjin will be the primary conduit of the water. Part of the 1,794-kilometer Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal first completed by Kublai Khan in 1291, and with some stretches dating back 2,400 years, the rebuilt canal will

be a symbol of yet another rebirth of ancient Chinese civilization.

The north-south waterway, a main artery for transportation and irrigation, has contributed to the country's prosperity throughout its long years of service. Large sections of the ancient canal, particularly those south of the Yellow River, have been modernized and improved for daily use over the past several years.

The Yellow River and Huai River plains through which the Grand Canal flows are important producers of grain, cotton and oil-seed plants. Throughout the region there are also important industrial bases for electricity, oil and petroleum production.

In recent years however, the problems of Hebei province, north of the Yellow River, have gained increasing attention. Due to a lack of irrigation water, grain production in Hebei has remained stagnant at 1970 levels while the underground water table has been depleted significantly.

In addition, coal and oil produced in the north cannot be transported to energy-short Shanghai and Jiangsu Province, the country's most developed area, because of the poor state of the northern reaches of the canal.

Diversion of Yangtze River water to north China has been under government discussion for many years. In 1952 Chairman Mao Zedong said that it would be possible to "borrow" some water from the south for the north. Since that time, the Chinese Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power has studied the region and has now suggested three viable water routes, all of which will likely be implemented.

The "western route" will divert Yangtze water from the river's upper reaches to the Yellow River. The "middle route" will take water from Danjiangkou, on the Hanjiang River, a major Yangtze tributary in central China, to the Yellow River area.

The "eastern route," utilizing the old Grand Canal, is the first on the drawing board because it will use two existing water projects—a pumping station in Jiangdu and a pumping station in Huai'an. There are also four large lakes along the route that can be used to regulate the flow and store water.

Over the next five years 114 million cubic meters of earth will be removed from the Grand Canal as it is dredged and widened, allowing Yangtze River water pumped at Jiangdu Station to flow to Dongting Lake on the southern bank of the Yellow River.

The final "eastern route" will have 14 new and five revamped pumping stations to lift water more than 40 meters over 14 steps. As a result, an additional 4.1 billion cubic meters of water a year will be supplied to the area around the newly refurbished canal. Industry, agriculture and navigation will be improved in 44 counties and cities in Jiangsu, Anhui and Shandong Provinces below the Yellow River.

Shanghai, in Jiangsu Province, is concerned that the water level in the Yangtze River will drop by 20 centimeters as a result of the "eastern route" diversion, thereby allowing more seawater to flow into the river's mouth—a major source of Shanghai drinking water. Experts in Beijing, however, argue that the change in water level will have little impact on the ecology, salt content or navigability of the river in Shanghai.

By linking the canal with a railway under construction between Xinxiang in Henan province and Heze in Shandong province, it will also be possible for coal to be transported to energy-short east China provinces or to be shipped, through the canal, to southern Jiangsu and Shanghai where it is needed.

The "eastern route" will cost over 2 billion yuan (US\$700 million) to complete. A detailed design plan is now being appraised by experts from the China International Engineering Consulting Corporation, a body of engineers from the nation's 43 leading engineering institutions. Final approval, however, must come from the State Planning Commission before work begins in 1988.

Zhao Qinghua is a staff writer with China Feature Chinese writers' agency.

Water improves quality of life and health

International funds lead the effort

By Wilson Ruiz
Special to WorldPaper

LIMA, Peru—It's 5 o'clock in the morning and the unpaved streets of the Sarita Colonia shantytown on the outskirts of Lima are teeming with people. Women and children come out of their ramshackle huts carrying every imaginable type of container. Quickly, they make their way to the single water faucet in the neighborhood, the sole source of water for 180 families.

"We have to hurry because water comes from 6 to 7," explains Guillermina Tuapan, a thin woman who has already filled up two plastic buckets. Her two small children, Carlos, 7 and Irene, 5, stand quietly behind her waiting to fill a ceramic pot which hangs from a string. The faucet is wide open but only a trickle of mud-colored water comes out.

As in hundreds of other shantytowns around Lima, water here is a precious commodity. And around the trickling tap one can hear endless stories of diseases related to lack of water, diseases that mainly strike children.

"If we do not have enough water to wash the dishes and the food before we eat, the kids get diarrhea and babies sometimes die with cholera," says Tuapan. Washing clothes outside her home, she complains that the water she can spare for this household chore would not be enough for the pile of dirty clothes lying beside her. "At least I can make sure the kids will have clean clothes to go to school."

Faced with a constant shortage of water, the 180 families in Sarita Colonia have organized a campaign to bring running water and sewerage to their com-

even small vegetable plots dot the community. The streets are cleaner, the houses tidier; the people's desire to improve their living condition is obvious.

Two health clinics have now been built. Staffed by a doctor who comes twice a week, they could not open until the community had running water. Since the water began to flow, contagious diseases are down 20 percent. Children who previously were denied schooling because they had lice and fleas can now go to class regularly after showering with soap provided by the neighborhood.

Women, too, feel the effects of running water. They no longer spend hours each day fetching water and have more "social time"—time to talk to each other, care for their homes, sew and cook. Some women even have started small businesses, such as selling homemade ice cream on street corners.

The success of the Lima water projects is due to the close cooperation between WUSC, the Lima Water Board and the villagers who dug the pits and laid the pipes of the sewer system. "The best way to bring running water and sewerage to squatter villages is by engaging the full participation of the community," says Richard Petterson, WUSC's field director in Peru.

But as in most Latin American countries where these projects have been undertaken, enthusiasm and community participation are not enough. The government must allocate funds and provide trained personnel. The problem is "We simply lack the resources," admitted an official of the Lima Water Board. "We need the assistance of international development agencies."

Many sociologists and economists, both in Latin America and elsewhere, maintain that the struggle against poverty in

Women (who have running water) no longer spend hours each day fetching water. They have more 'social time'—time to talk to each other, care for their homes, sew and cook. Some women have even started small businesses.

munity. They invaded this rocky hill in 1981 and without any outside assistance they have built a squatter village. "We now have ownership titles to our land," said Raul Rojas, a school teacher who is also the president of the neighborhood association. "But water and sewerage remain our most pressing needs."

Rojas points out that after mounting a similar campaign, the neighboring community of Villa Solidaridad managed to get assistance from a Canadian development agency, the World University Service of Canada (WUSC), a non-governmental organization which has completed a number of water and sewerage projects in several squatter villages in metropolitan Lima.

A visit to Villa Solidaridad where a water project was recently completed, is a revealing experience. Sidewalks have been laid, grass is growing, flowers and

Latin America must begin with the satisfaction of basic needs such as water, food and health services.

"We should not measure development by the number of high-rise buildings, when in the squatter villages people sometimes die from lack of water," says Miguel Salazar, a sociologist at San Marcos University in Lima. His views are shared by many Latin American development experts.

Miguel Salazar has a simple test of three questions to judge whether development is on the right track: "Are people receiving the essentials of daily life such as food and water? Do they have access to education and technical training? Are there serious programs to combat unemployment?" Only if the three answers are an unqualified "yes" can we say that a specific country is on a just path toward the future.



It may be good exercise but it won't help her to read or write.

It is doubtful whether water alone can lead a squatter village toward development. It is arguable, however, that Villa Solidaridad has become a healthier and more vital community since its water project was completed.

Although its residents may continue to live without electricity or even enough food to eat, there is the feeling that with

water they are moving in the right direction. That is why Guillermina Tuapan and her neighbors in nearby Sarita Colonia are so eager to be the next ones to get their own water.

Wilson Ruiz, a Peru-based Latin American journalist, writes regularly for several international publications.

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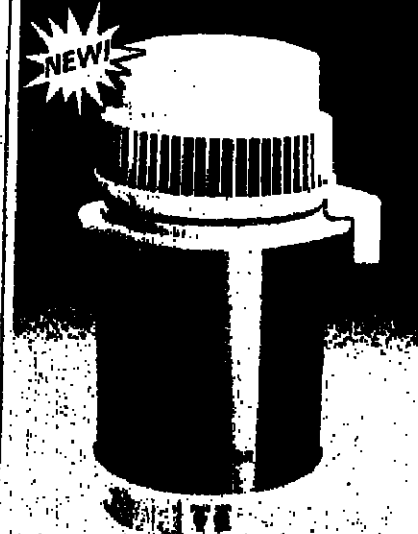
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In our second decade of comprehensive service in the Middle East

By Yevgeny Novikov
Special to WorldPaper

MOSCOW—Last August, the Soviet powers that be took public opinion into consideration and abandoned the "project of the century"—a river diversion scheme already under way. The decision to halt construction for "further study of ecological and economic aspects," was catalyzed, according to official Soviet documents, by "broad sections of the public."

The project would have rerouted some northern rivers toward southern farmlands. It called for canals 200 meters wide and thousands of kilometers long, high-powered pumping installations capable of handling many cubic kilometers of water and many billions of rubles in capital investment. It was designed to dramatically raise crop production in newly irrigated lands.

Insufficient rainfall over three-quarters of the country's arable land, regular droughts and the need to increase food production have been forcing the Soviet Union to devote a great deal of attention to irrigation. But in many regions of Kazakhstan and Central Asia, areas that boast good climates and fertile soil, the waters of the local rivers are almost completely spent.

So, in the early '70s, scientists began to discuss ways to divert northern rivers to southern regions. The final project called for the Pechora and Severnaya Dvina rivers to increase the water supply of the Volga basin and raise the level of the Caspian Sea, while the Siberian Ob and Irtysh rivers were to give some of their waters to Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

The economic advantages of the project seemed beyond question. However, as the plans were being drawn up, enthusiasm waned. Scientists and laymen began raising ecological and economic objections. How much of the Ob's water would actually reach the region that needed it? What would its mineral content be? What would happen to the flora and fauna of cold Siberian rivers in the heat of the desert? What consequences would the water diversion have on Siberia? How much would the canal cost and when would it recoup its costs? The press questioned project planners but was not always answered.

"In February of 1983, on behalf of the Council for Optimum Planning and Management of the USSR Academy of Sciences, I gathered together chief engineers and the heads of projects for the

The USSR shelves a water diversion plan

Citizens and the bureaucracy face off

river diversions," recalls Professor Mikhail Lemeshev, head of the council. "They heard a serious and well-argued criticism of the project, but the Academy of Sciences does not have the power to solve economic matters. This is why the work went on. We, for our part, formed a commission under a vice-president of the Academy, prepared substantiated objec-

tions and passed them on to the Politburo and the government."

As plans were being drawn up, scientists and laymen began raising ecological and economic objections. Supporters of the diversion project became defensive...but the project's opponents countered each challenge. The articles of scientists and writers prompted comment from ordinary readers.

the problem was that not all scientists and scholars shared the concerns of the opposing group. When a government commission was set up to consider the scientists' objections, supporters of the diversion were in the majority. Even the president of the Academy of Sciences, Anatoli Alexandrov, backed the project. But concerned scientists and writers, worried about the ecological consequences of the construction, persisted in their efforts.

In October 1985, the press published a draft of the *Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period Ending in the Year 2000*. It immediately sparked public debate, generating a campaign in the press by those opposed to the project. "My article, printed in the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* at the end of 1985, was the first," says Professor Lemeshev. "Pravda soon also followed suit. It simultaneously carried an article by Professor Voropayev, a supporter of the project and an article by a group of eminent scientists led by academician Abel Aganbegyan, who proposed that the idea of diverting

waters be given up and that the resources thus released be used for simpler and much less costly kinds of 'dry' land improvement. Practically at the same time, the writers' group joined in."

The supporters of the river diversion project became defensive. "The southern part of the country would not be free from a water deficit; only large-scale projects for the territorial redistribution of runoff would be able to overcome it," claimed P. Polad-Zade, one of the prominent advocates of the diversion project and first deputy minister of Land Improvement and Water Economy, in the ecological magazine *Priroda i Chelovek*.

But the project's opponents countered each challenge: "The present scale of land improvement is enormous," assured the internationally known soil scientist Viktor Kovda, a member of the Academy of Sciences, writing in the popular weekly *Nedelya*. He pointed out that the water in the already existing irrigation channels was not used in a rational way, that salinization and even swamping of irrigated lands in the Central Asian republics sometimes occurred.

Alexei Antonenkov, a staff member of the Council for the Investigation of Productive Forces of the USSR State Planning Institute, indicated in the weekly *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta* that the water level of the Caspian Sea, the world's largest land-locked reservoir, had stopped dropping, that its level has in fact risen by more than a meter since 1978 thereby dispensing with the need to redirect

northern rivers to the Volga area. The articles of scientists, specialists and writers prompted comment from ordinary readers. *Sovetskaya Rossiya* received 4,000 letters asking planners to reconsider the pros and cons of water diversion. Letters also went to other newspapers, even directly to government leaders.

"In the Ukraine, rivers are being polluted and drying up," said a letter from the residents of Krivoi Rog, in the southern Ukraine. "What our land mainly needs is not irrigation, but treatment. More than a million rubles would be required for giant structures to divert the northern rivers. Meanwhile the same money could be used to clean up small rivers and give them a new lease on life."

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet receives over 90,000 letters about environmental issues each year. They are examined by deputies who deal with commission issues. The letter from Krivoi Rog ended up being mentioned in the review which is prepared for the Presidium of the Presidium, Andrei Gromyko.

This discussion of the draft guidelines dealt a serious blow to the supporters of the "project of the century." But the project's advocates did not give in; calculations made it possible for them to carry on their work without publishing. They hoped to deal with the public after the fact.

But Soviet writers, who gathered for their annual congress last June, launched on river diversion in their speeches, relaunching the attack on the project. Writer Yuri Bonarev sharply criticized the Ministry of Land Improvement for secretly continuing the digging of the channel bed. He said it spelt the completion of a project that had very little scientific support.

The Writers' Congress was attended by members of the Politburo and the government. Three weeks later, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR issued a statement shelving the project.

"From this diversion episode it is necessary to draw the following conclusion: a procedure of open and preliminary public discussion must be obligatory," said a writer from *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. Discussion of the "project of the century" is over, but arguments about environmental conservation and press disclosure of mismanagement remain. Public opinion in the USSR is now asserting its right to participate in the nation of state affairs.

Yevgeny Novikov is a writer with Moscow Press Agency in the Soviet Union.

Retirees are more profitable than cotton

Once for agriculture, Arizona's water flows to cities now

By Mary A.M. Gindhart
Special to WorldPaper

PHOENIX, United States—It is odd that there ever were farmers in the searing, desert-state of Arizona.

It is expensive land to farm as federal subsidies illustrate: in 1982 each of Arizona's farmers received an average of US\$27,000 from the US government—as compared with a national average of \$3,300. And, some argue, the figure is misleadingly low because water subsidies were not included and because fewer than 2,000 of the state's 8,300 farmers produce 97 percent of the crops. In 1985 Arizona collected nearly \$100 in federal subsidies for each acre under cultivation.

While many of the United States' farmers are losing their lands to banks and retiring to urban poverty, Arizona's farmers are cashing in their exorbitant tracts and bankrolling new tourism-supported businesses or retiring to condominiums in Hawaiian playgrounds.

Ron Rayner sold the 1,000-acre farm that his family has been working since 1946. He would not say exactly what he got for the land—or, more accurately, for his water rights—but he said that land around him was generally going for \$20,000 per acre. Rayner likes farming though and will not be heading for Hawaii; he and his family bought a new farm to the southwest of Phoenix.

Arizona farmers are a clever lot. Their lobbying efforts over the years have brought water to the state and subsidies to their back pockets. Now they are selling the water rights they have fought for for a king's ransom.

An acre of farmland within an easy drive to a city center sells today for more than \$24,000—double what it sold for just five years ago. Arizona's burgeoning urban centers need water for lush golf links and swimming pools for the tourists, retirees and industries that bring revenues and tax dollars to the state.

Statistics put the situation into clear perspective: agriculture uses 90 percent of the state's scarce water and produces 2.4 percent of its gross revenues. It is the high-tech manufacturing industries that, flocked to the Sun Belt in the '60s and '70s, the retirees, and the service industries that support both groups that are paying for the roads and schools that are attracting further investors.

Water is too great a commodity to be "wasted" on agriculture, say people in state politics. That, together with the fact that Arizona's cities are growing at an extraordinary rate—Phoenix, which has a population of 1.7 million, is expected to be home to more than 2.1 million by 1990 and Tucson, which has 600,000 residents, expects one million by 1990—has forced the state's hand. Arizona has consciously begun to phase out its agriculture in order to have enough water to sustain urban growth.

Rayner says, "As long as population growth continues in the state, that is how the conversion should—and needs—to take place. Otherwise, you create new demands for water without a supply for it." City growth, however, is not increasing Arizona's water demand; the state is simply rerouting existing supplies, from

cotton, wheat and corn to homes and new industries.

Urban dwellers who pay taxes compare favorably with farmers who need subsidies to survive, so cities are buying out farms for their water rights. Tucson, for example, over the past 15 years has bought more than 20,000 acres of land in nearby Avra Valley—60 percent of all of the farms there—to turn back into desert. Pipelines will carry underground water formerly used for the valley's irrigation into the city.

While people in Arizona are happy with these arrangements, California is not pleased. California and Arizona have been locked in water battles for nearly 60 years. In 1928, the Boulder Canyon Project Act, which provided for the construction of the Hoover Dam, granted Arizona 2.8 million acre-feet per year of water from the Colorado River, while California was granted 4.4 million acre-feet per year. (One acre-foot is equivalent to 325,851 gallons.)

California, already using more than its decreed share, fought to keep Arizona from receiving its grant. Arizona filed a suit in federal court to clear title to its water, a battle which, after 20 years, ended up in the Supreme Court. In 1963 Arizona got its water; and in 1968 it got the Central Arizona Project (CAP).

The \$5.2 billion CAP project of tunnels and pumping stations will carry water from Lake Havasu on the Colorado River, south across the desert and over mountains into Phoenix and Tucson in central Arizona. By 1992, 1.6 million acre-feet of water will flow through the project's aqueducts—water once going to southern California.

In 1947, when deserts were already blooming in California, Arizona went to Washington. Arizona lobbied for the Central Arizona Project (CAP), an aqueduct capable of carrying trillions of gallons of the Colorado River into Arizona to boost a growing agricultural economy. Blocked for nearly four decades by California's bigger and more powerful congressional delegation, in 1968 Arizona got congressional approval for the project and in 1985 CAP became a 190-mile long concrete reality. But now that the project has arrived, agriculture in Arizona is no longer around to benefit from it.

Though farmers will get about half of

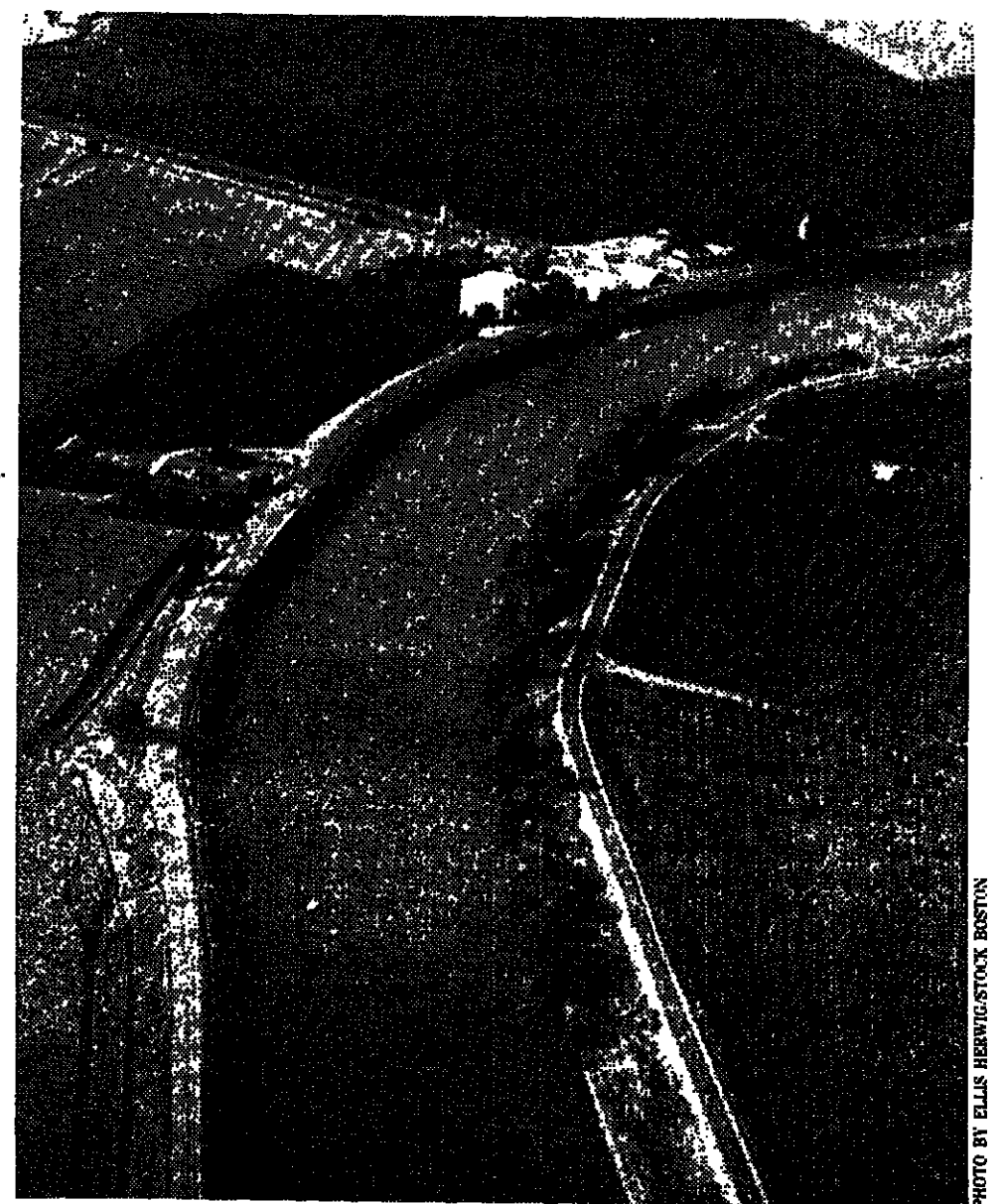


PHOTO BY ELLIS HEINIGSTOCK BOSTON

California still farms, but Arizona profits from the desert.

the CAP flow in early years, Phoenix (a city that prides itself on being an oasis in the desert and where per capita water use is the third-highest in the nation), Tucson and other cities will have first dibs on the water at all times. When demand outstrips supply, as everyone knows that it will, taps will be turned off at the farms first. After cities get their entitlement, California will receive its 4.4 million acre-feet, a compromise reached in order to obtain congressional go-ahead for CAP. Cities and farms in southern Arizona will get anything that remains—if anything remains.

No one seems particularly concerned

that Arizona will be losing its farmlands. The cities are looking forward to growth and have been gearing up city services to attract it for some time. Even the environmentalists are keeping quiet.

Bob Witzeman, a past president of the Phoenix chapter of the Audubon Society, said that he favors "the market conversion of land because over the long haul it would produce the most thrifty use of the water resource." Well, Arizona is an odd place for farms anyway.

Mary A.M. Gindhart covers water issues for the Arizona Republic, a daily newspaper published in Phoenix.

It may be our fault after all



WASHINGTON, D.C.—Long-man wisdom says that the devastating food situation in Africa is largely the result of the caprices of Nature, and not the fault of man.

A growing minority of climate experts, however, say that the market may be true; but man, by changing his use of the land, may have helped to trigger Nature's drought. If the theory is correct, the blame will not rest on the naturally arid desert lands, and the land is desert.

Since the mid-1960s, much of Africa has been afflicted by successive droughts. By 1983, the Sahel region of Africa was in the grip of the century's worst drought, with a fourth year of drought in the region.

Many scientists say that the drought was probably due to a shift in the earth's circulation of air and ocean temperatures, and that, therefore, the drought was temporary. But the knowledge is scant, and the changes in rainfall

and to indicate that, as an agent of the drought.

The destruction of the tropical rain forest represents one of the most dramatic human alterations of the earth's environment. Each year, nearly 9 million acres of rain forests and savanna woodlands are destroyed, releasing rainfall runoff and reducing evaporation.

In addition, cropland and grazing lands are suffering increasing erosion, causing soil fertility to decline to the point where vegetation virtually disappears. Scientists who link these changes to the drought say that the phenomenon is a warning of a vicious cycle of climate change and further environmental damage.

As Canadian meteorologist Kenneth Price pointed out in an analysis of desertification in Africa, "We seem to have arrived at a critical moment in the history of mankind's relation to nature. For the first time, we may be on the threshold of man-induced climate change."

By Lester Brown, president of Worldwatch Institute.

Water wars

AS THE world's population grows, the need for water grows. The world's population is now over 5 billion and is expected to reach 6 billion by the year 2000. The need for water is growing at an alarming rate.

For example, a growing population has led to the construction of new dams and reservoirs. In the United States, the construction of the Hoover Dam and the Colorado River Project has provided water for millions of people. In the Soviet Union, the construction of the Volga-Don Canal has provided water for the southern regions.

The need for water is also leading to conflicts between countries. In the Middle East, the construction of the Aswan Dam in Egypt has led to conflicts with Syria and Lebanon. In Central Asia, the construction of the Terek and Angren Dams has led to conflicts between the Soviet Union and China.

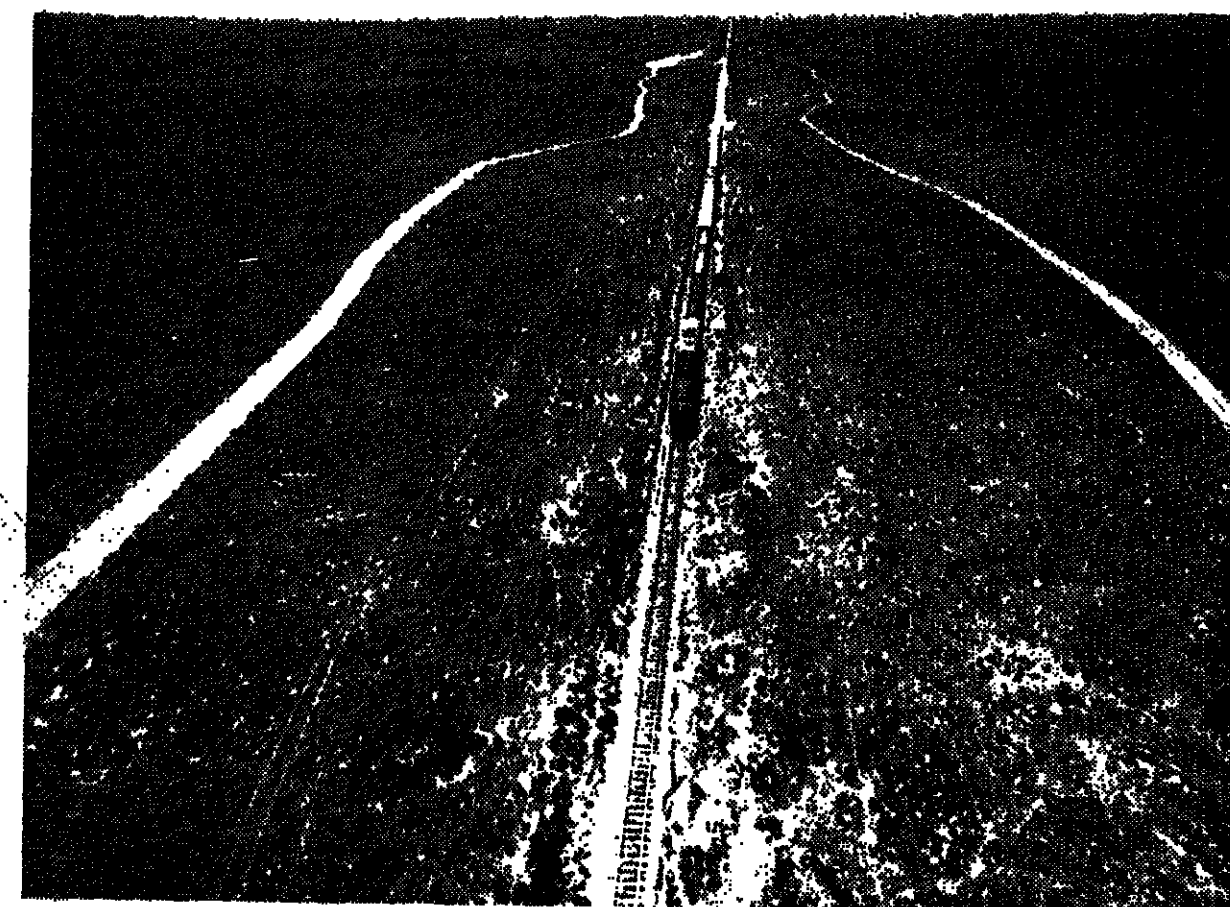
The need for water is also leading to the depletion of water resources. In many parts of the world, the overuse of water has led to the depletion of aquifers and the drying up of rivers and lakes. This has led to the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of the environment.

The need for water is also leading to the development of new technologies. In many parts of the world, the use of drip irrigation and other water-saving technologies has led to the efficient use of water. This has helped to reduce the need for new dams and reservoirs.

Margaret McQuile and her husband manage the largest fenced sheep station in the southern hemisphere—54,000 sheep spread over 3 million acres of dusty plain. McQuile cheers with a stubble (beer) in her hand at the annual cricket game, sings at the principal's barbie (cookout) and volunteers for craft classes. With her transmitter she keeps in contact with other stations, chatting about the weather or passing on doctors' messages. As an older woman, she also helps with the adjustment problems younger women have in settling down to a lonely lifestyle.

The lonesome Tea & Sugar

Photos and text by
ULRIKE WELSCH



NULLARBOR PLAIN, Australia—Every Thursday, the "slow mixed-goods train number 5205," popularly known as the Tea & Sugar, leaves Port Augusta in South Australia bound for Kalgoorlie in West Australia. It enarks on a 1,050-mile trek across the Nullarbor Plain, a treeless expanse of red dust and glaring sun where the temperature can climb to 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

The Tea & Sugar began as a supply train for gangs building the Trans-Australia Railway line. The line was completed in 1917, but fettlers (track repairmen) are still needed to take care of emergency repairs and upgrade the track.

Today, there are fewer than 20 settlements of four or five homes each along the Tea & Sugar's route. Some have just ten people; the largest has 120. The Tea & Sugar's single weekly stop brings fettlers, station employees, the occasional loner-entrepreneur and their families all the food, money, mail, medicine, religion, news and entertainment that they will get for a week.



Bill Savage lives alone in a tent 25 miles north of the tracks near Karonie. Born in 1905, he works alone but for his faithful 1918 Chevrolet truck with wooden spoke wheels. He collects sandalwood to be sent to China for incense. Savage gathers 55 tons of sandalwood a year. Despite a wealth of rabbit, kangaroo and emu meat hopping around him, Savage sticks to vegetables. Most, he says, is for "invalids" who need a lot of protein. I gave him a photograph of a barefoot Latin American child. He carried it into his tent to secret it away in a small box with his few personal possessions.



For the aborigines—a people whose culture can be traced back 40,000 years and who still live in the harsh bush of the Nullarbor Plain—the Tea & Sugar is the only form of transportation available. They get most of their food from the plain but, like the railroad workers and sheep station managers, they shop at the Tea & Sugar for modern necessities and luxuries that the plain cannot provide. They cook their kangaroo meat in the burning sand and still follow ancient tribal customs. In bush regions, the government lets aborigine troublemakers off easily knowing that tribal elders will punish them severely.



Margaret O'Reilly is a Nullarbor housewife. The motto of the women of the plain, I was told, is "Patience, Acceptance, Tolerance and Adjustment." Some live for the weekly visit of the Tea & Sugar. Some read—a lot. Some garden—a lot. Others watch videos over and over and over again. There is little incentive to start the day before noon. Some say life along the line is ideal for young couples—it is easy to save money and it teaches them how to talk to each other. Others disagree, saying women loose pride in themselves or withdraw.



Shelly Hands lives in a three-house settlement in Zanthus. Like most children along the line, Hands "goes" to the School of the Air. Each day she and her fellow second-graders tune into a "classroom" in Kalgoorlie. She listens to her teacher's lessons and participates on her own or with her mother's help. Twice a week, she can connect directly with her teacher for 30-minute tutorials. On the day of the Melbourne Cup horse race, the children were asked to dress as if they were going to the event. After describing their outfits on the air, the "best dressed" won a prize.



Chris Peart kills foxes from April to August. The rest of the year he hunts rabbits. Combining up to 1,000 acres just north of Renlinda, he shoots about 300 rabbits per night. Peart uses a Czechoslovakian .22 rifle and kills only white rabbits—with a single shot to their heads. Every half an hour he takes a break from his shooting to put his kill, tie them in pairs and hang them from poles in the back of his jeep. Rabbits are so plentiful that, driving back to the station after a night's work, Peart must be careful not to run them over.



Reverend Henry Noack, 76, has traveled the Tea & Sugar route for 28 years. In the hard-working, hard-drinking, hard-living atmosphere of the Nullarbor Plain, Noack has plenty to do. He makes the three-and-a-half-day trip three times a year, and sometimes uses a bicycle to sprint to people's homes while others browse in the Tea & Sugar's shopping, bank or health cars. A few times, the train pulled out before Noack got back. He battles the heat, the dust and the dogs to be with the fettlers, many of whom he has christened, married and buried.

Shelly Hands

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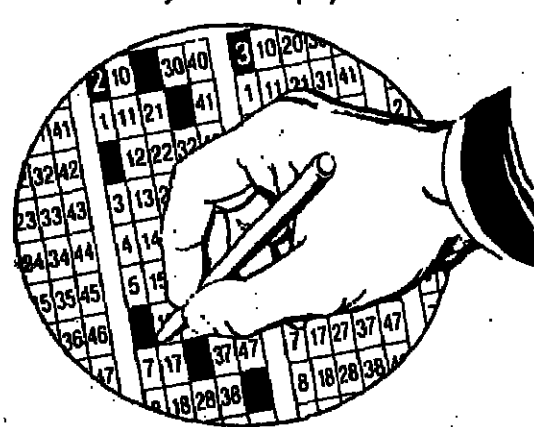
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Big Bang bluster



PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

By David Sinclair
Special to WorldPaper

LONDON—A rather grim joke currently circulating on the London Stock Exchange suggests that in five years' time the best market for ambitious money-men will be in selling secondhand sports cars. It is a reference to the biggest shake up in the history of the stock exchange, the so-called Big Bang, which from October 27 will throw the London markets wide open to competition, abolishing restrictive practices and removing traditional barriers against "outsiders."

In the scramble to seize the opportunities offered by this dramatic deregulation, broking firms old and new have hired aggressive staff at high salaries, often with an expensive car thrown in as part of a "golden hello" incentive. Most of these whizz kids will be out of work within five years though, according to experienced opinion in London's financial center, the City. Hence, the used car joke.

It appears that, while increasing competition in the stock market, the Big Bang will ultimately concentrate business in the hands of a very few big firms and that while the volume of trade will increase, profits for the financial dealers are likely to be harder to come by. So is the Big Bang going to produce the benefits its promoters have claimed for it, or will it turn out to be something more like a damp squib?

The London Stock Exchange came into being in the late 18th century as a sort of gentlemen's club. And that is more or less what it has remained ever since. Exclusiveness—with strict rules controlling entry into the market, commission rates on dealings and the unbreachable division between the brokers, who represented investors, and the jobbers, who dealt only with the brokers—was considered essential to the good health of capitalism (not to mention members of the stock exchange).

But with the arrival of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government in 1979, the perception of capitalism itself began to change. There were several reasons for this shift in attitude: the decline of

manufacturing, which made it essential to seek other ways of making money, the development of new communications technology, which meant that financial transactions could be completed anywhere in the world within minutes, and the birth of a new right-wing radicalism, which rejected socialist collectivism, promoted the benefits of self-help and saw a vision of Britain as not only a property-owning but a share-owning democracy. In light of all this, it soon became clear that the restrictive practices of the stock exchange were an obstacle to progress, and the exchange's days as a cozy cartel were numbered.

With the Big Bang, according to William Kay, former city editor of the *Times*,

There is a 'certain lack of enthusiasm' among Britain's leading industrial companies for stock exchange deregulation.

who has just published a book on the changes, "The scene is set for a massive expansion of financial services in Britain, coinciding with increases in standards of living which should create an underlying demand for those services as more people find it easier to satisfy their consumer demands."

Furthermore, Kay says, the stock exchange is being restructured in a way that should give it a good chance of making inroads into the current dominance of the New York and Tokyo stock markets in international trading.

But the British are never comfortable with change and therefore tend not to be good at exploiting new situations. There are many in the City who believe that the real beneficiaries of the Big Bang will be the Americans and the Japanese, not to mention the crooked operators whose activities were cited as another reason for opening up the stock exchange to public scrutiny.

Karl van Horn, of American Express Asset Management, believes that by the

organized crime.

In a survey of financial services companies commissioned by the accounting firm Ernst & Whinney, 77 percent of those questioned believed that either big institutional investors or the City itself was most likely to benefit from the Big Bang. Only 13 percent thought Britain as a whole would benefit and just 12 percent believed there would be any real advantage for private investors. As for Britain's severe problems of unemployment and overseas trade, 83 percent of the people questioned said the Big Bang would make no difference to employment levels and only a little more than half of them believed it would increase the volume of overseas trade.

Outside of the City, the Ernst & Whinney survey found "a certain lack of enthusiasm" among Britain's leading industrial companies for stock exchange deregulation. Around 80 percent of the industries questioned said there would be no change in employment, turnover, profitability and overseas trade as a result of the Big Bang. Here too, the prevailing view is that if anyone does well out of the changes, it will be the City itself.

Overall, the prospects for Thatcher's "popular capitalism" and for arresting Britain's decline as an international manufacturing and trading center do not seem to be any brighter in the aftermath of the Big Bang. Perhaps it is the gentlemen of the stock exchange who will have the last laugh—once all the brash newcomers have been sent packing with their Porches.

David Sinclair is a British journalist and writer.

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Discrimination against Spain's Gypsies

The dancing bears are gone, but gypsies still do not fit in

By Daniel Samper
Special to WorldPaper

MADRID—On July 12, a gypsy known as "El Lolo" had a barroom fight with a local man in Martos, a small town in southern Spain. What might have been nothing more than a Saturday-night fistfight ended up as an incident of *payo* (a gypsy word for non-gypsies) aggression: a mob of 200 people armed with torches invaded the gypsy quarter and burnt 30 dwellings. The gypsies fled and spent several days living in tents under police protection.

The Martos incident was not an isolated case of violence against Spanish gypsies. Between September 2 and 10, a group of *payos* tried to burn the gypsy church in Ciudad Real. Another group demonstrated against gypsy families in Madrid, and another confrontation happened in Almagro.

In July and August 1980, the Spanish press published 350 different stories about gypsy-*payo* incidents which took place in more than thirty different communities. In January 1984, Tomas Calvo Buezas wrote in the prestigious Madrid newspaper *El País*: "The confrontations between *payos* and gypsies, intensified during the past four or five years, point out the existence of a racist hatred that has been alive throughout many centuries of Spanish history."

The first gypsies to enter Spain arrived in 1425. In 1499, the Catholic kings forbade gypsies to travel around the kingdom under penalty of being beaten and having their ears cut off. A century later, Phillip II issued a law against marriage among gypsies, and Phillip III, his son, set out to destroy gypsy culture by outlawing their dress and language. The word "gypsy" itself was outlawed.

In 1633, Phillip III's son, Phillip IV, empowered the guard to "hunt out gypsies with iron and fire." Charles II then ordered capital punishment against all gypsies found to be wandering. Finally, his successor, Phillip V, made it lawful for any citizen to kill a gypsy. None of these measures, however, succeeded in doing away with gypsies in Spain.

Little by little governments abandoned all hope of annihilating them, or perhaps more civilized and tolerant times allowed them to survive. Nevertheless, during Franco's dictatorship (1936-1975) discriminatory norms still existed. The Guardia Civil statutes recommended "the strict surveillance of all gypsies" as well as inquiries about "the destination and purpose of all their traveling." This code was not abolished until 1978.

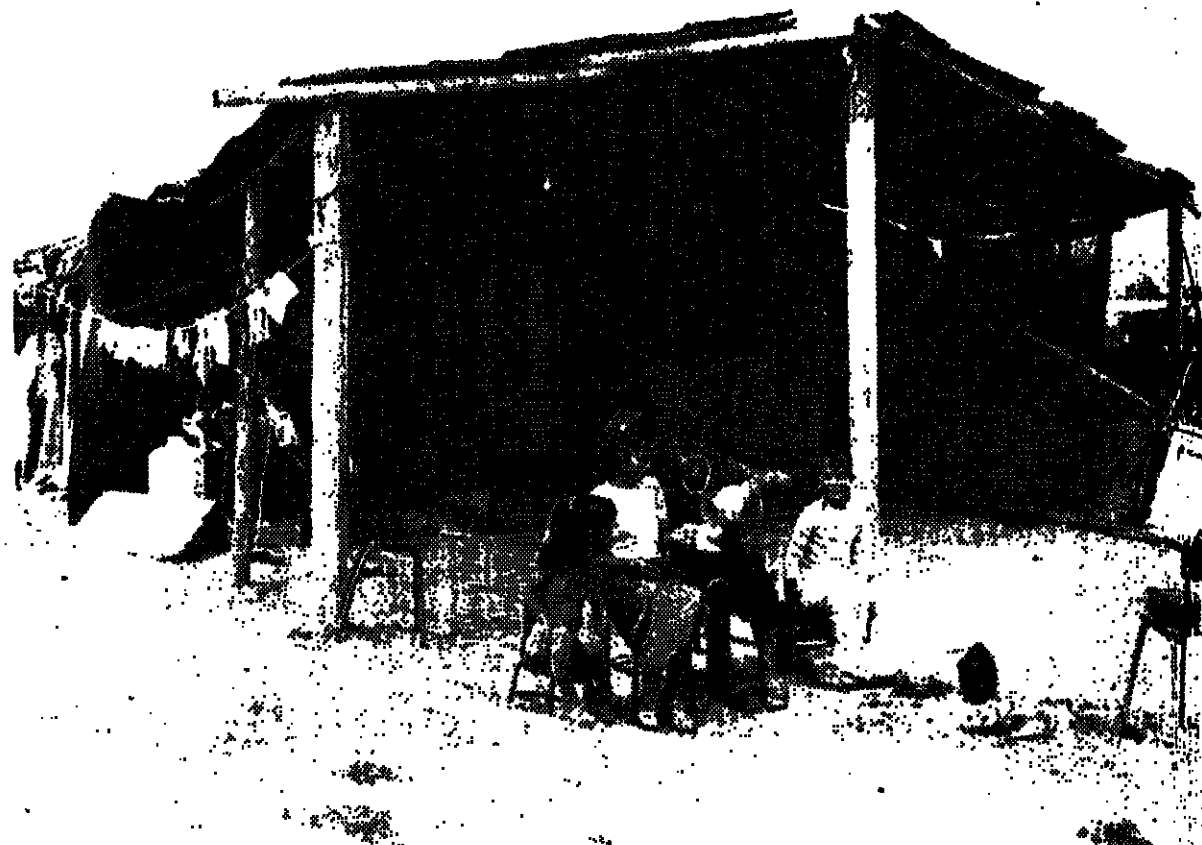
Gypsies around the world live under the same suspicion. The world gypsy community—consisting of between 6 and 20 million individuals—is scattered throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas. Their treatment varies from country to country, but they are always regarded with suspicion.

"We have been discriminated against, expelled, persecuted, and we want the world to know that regardless of our difficult living conditions, we are aware of our identity and we want to preserve it," said Agnes Vraný, world leader of the gypsies, at the World Gypsy Congress that took place in Geneva in 1978. The French gypsy leader mentioned Yugoslavia as the "most liberal country for gypsies" and Eastern Europe as the region with the most acceptable living conditions.

More acceptable, perhaps, but not exactly a bed of roses. In Czechoslovakia, where there are about 350,000 gypsies, the officer in charge of gypsy affairs stated in 1982 that "if they want to live here, they must adapt to our culture and lifestyle."

It is the gypsy lifestyle, and in particular their nomadic life, that has upset governments. In the early 1950s, in the midst of the Stalin era, Czechoslovakia and other countries with gypsy communities issued laws designed to force gypsies to settle down. Nowadays, according to the gypsy poet Valerij Sakievich, there are 300,000 gypsies in the Soviet Union and they are no longer forced to adopt sedentary habits. The majority are nomads and enjoy considerable freedom.

In Germany, where the Nazis exterminated nearly half a million gypsies, only 12,000 remain. In Spain there are about 450,000. Even though nearly half of them reside in the southern province of Andalucía, Barcelona, in



Gypsy life has changed little in Spain these past six centuries.

the north, is the city with the world's largest gypsy community.

Gypsies are considered a marginal group everywhere. In no country do their incomes, sanitary conditions and educational levels equal that of most citizens. This is a damaging form of discrimination and explains many of the violent episodes. The oppression is double: gypsies are not only gypsies, they are also poor.

Juan de Dios Ramirez Heredia, a Spanish gypsy who is a representative in Spain's national congress, states

"We have been discriminated against, expelled and persecuted... regardless, we are aware of our identity and we want to preserve it."

that 80 percent of all gypsy families occupy 50-square-meter dwellings, 90 percent earn less than US\$220 a month, 71 percent are illiterate, and 45 percent of school-age gypsy children do not attend school. Only 8 percent of the gypsies reach 65 years of age, 54 percent live in houses with no running water, and half of those houses have no toilet. Their high birth rate, twice the world rate and three times the Spanish rate, aggravates these living conditions.

The traditional stereotype of the colorfully dressed gypsy, who traveled in caravans, traded horses, had dancing bears and read palms has changed, and not for the better. Today's typical gypsy camp looks very much like the Vicalvaro camp in Madrid.

It is an area of *chabolas*, shacks with waterproof cloth roofs, cardboard walls and no sanitation, where children roam dirt streets, mingling with dogs and mules. Old women cook in stone-age open fires while adults collect garbage, resell scrap metal, beg on street corners or sell trinkets. In 1986 gypsies are as badly off as they were six centuries ago, when they emigrated from India to Europe.

Gypsies are descended from the *Romies*, an aristocratic group that left Egypt after the Persian invasion

in the 6th century BC and settled in northern India, in the Sind area (German gypsies still call themselves *sinti*). From there they emigrated in several waves in the 14th century, going through Afghanistan and Persia and returning to Egypt. Some advanced toward Russia and others toward Turkey and Central Europe. In the 17th century there were gypsy settlements in all of Europe and in several countries of the Americas.

Regardless of their dispersion and cultural persecution, they have managed to preserve many of their customs, such as a communal organization centered on large families grouped into a clan.

They also preserve, even though it is threatened, their native tongues, *Romano* and *Calo*, rooted in Sanskrit. The Spanish language, in particular, has a recognizable *Calo* influence in many words such as *garito* (gambling place), *tasca* (tavern) and *chaval* (child).

In other areas of their culture, particularly in music, gypsies have contributed a folkloric wealth without which Flamenco in Spain or Zingara music in Hungary would not exist.

Traditionally they have been associated with petty crimes, theft and cheating. Miguel de Cervantes, the author of *Don Quixote*, wrote four centuries ago "it seems that gypsies were brought into this world to become thieves...the desire to steal and stealing are one and the same for them."

Confronted with this prejudice, still shared by many, the president of the Vizcaya Gypsy Association, in Spain, states that the crime rate is higher among *payos* than among gypsies. "Of course, there are all kinds," he said, "but gypsies are not born with a tail and horns."

Several organizations in countries such as Spain are undertaking efforts to integrate gypsies into society without destroying their culture. But prejudice is very strong, and laws are powerless to fight against it.

As the Spanish poet Felix Grande said regarding a recent *payo*-gypsy incident in Madrid, "What is needed is a change of attitude in Spanish society; it is no longer a matter of laws."

The same is true in over sixty countries, where gypsies reside and suffer discrimination.

Daniel Samper is the Madrid correspondent for the Colombian daily *El Tiempo*.

It handles well. But can it fetch the paper?

British Leyland, the ailing state-owned automaker, is engaged in market-oriented cultural relativism.

Noting the American penchant for naming dogs Rover, the traditional British company has decided that when it introduces its US\$28,000 luxury car to the US market in 1987, it will be called Sterling, not Rover, its long-popular British moniker.

British Leyland (recently renamed the Rover Group) is hoping that US sales of the former-Rover-now-Sterling will put the company back on the road to profitability. It would be a needed shot in the arm not unlike the one it received after introducing its famous cat—the Jaguar—to America's wealthy many years ago.



Look, darling, they're all filled with little words!

New York City's Strand, one of the world's largest and best known used bookstores, is now selling "a selection of volumes" especially designed for interior decorators. According to the Wall Street Journal, the books can be ordered—at US\$5 per foot—to reflect "a wide range of knowledge or simply look good."

**FIVE
000,
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000
and counting**

The world's five billionth baby was born in July, the Population Institute, a Washington, DC-based research organization that keeps tabs on such developments, announced recently. They also noted that a full one third of that total is under fifteen years of age.

It took from the beginning of man until 1850 for the world population to reach one billion. By 1930 we were two billion. Thirty years later we topped three billion. In 1974, 14 years later, the planet housed four billion people and now, just 12 years later, we are five billion.

No drinking, no gambling, no Hula Hoops

The Iranian health ministry recently banned the Hula Hoop, a plastic ring about three feet in diameter that can be rotated by quickly swiveling the hips. The Hula Hoop, invented 20 years ago by Wham-O toys (the maker of Frisbees), has become popular the world over.

Part of its success derived from the silly (though some might say, lascivious) contortions users undergo as they make the hoop spin. The Iranian health ministry, not amused, has ordered the hoops removed from store shelves and playgrounds.

Big government

The 3 million employees of the US federal government together with the 332 accounting systems, 13,667 computer systems and 82,000 word processors that they use are housed in 2.6 billion square feet of office space. The federal civilian payroll, excluding fringe benefits, was \$80.5 billion in 1985. The average civil servant is a 41-year-old white male with no college degree and 13 years of service to his credit. Fifty percent of all federal civilian employees work for the Defense Department, Army, Navy or Air Force. Twelve percent work for the Veterans Administration. The other 38 percent are civilian civilians.

Bonds that last

When Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe met Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in London this past July, part of their time was spent settling an old issue: imperial Russian bonds that had yet to be honored.

As a result, the bonds, which pre-date the 1917 Bolshevik revolution, immediately went up in price. Bonds originally issued at 100 pounds sterling and that were trading at US\$3 before the mid-July accord was signed, are now being sold for \$11 to \$18. Souvenir dealers have, on occasion, gotten more.

Conjecture in the City has it that the Soviets decided to honor the bonds, repudiated after the fall of Czar Nicholas II, in order to enter the Eurobond market in the wake of declining oil exports.

British creditors have been barred from advancing more money to the Soviets until the bonds, written to finance railroad construction and municipal projects in the late 19th century, had been honored.

The Soviets will back most of the \$75 million worth of the czarist bonds with \$70 million held since the default by Baring Bros., merchant bankers to the czar himself.

The more things change...

Helen Kafi, an Iranian journalist who has been living in exile in France since 1978, wrote in a recent issue of *L'Express* that corruption in post-revolutionary Iran is alive and well.

After a brief visit to her homeland under an assumed name, Kafi reported that bribes, payoffs and illicit trade reach to the highest levels. Naming names, she said that even Ahmed Khomeini and Sadegh Tabatabai, the son and son-in-law of Ayatollah Khomeini, both citizens above ideological suspicion, run a lucrative practice of doling out reprieves from severe Islamic laws. The cost of freeing a prisoner, for example, is US\$30,000-40,000.

The chi-chi neighborhoods north of Tehran still exist and the gap that existed between them and the open-sewer, dirty-shack neighborhoods to the south has widened since the Imam came to power. Quoting a religious leader in Isfahan, the *L'Express* article said, "The Islamic Republic is a time bomb. When the Imam dies, Iran will see the hideous face of civil war." Again.

Comrade Pooh

Warsaw, Poland is the sole capital in Eastern Europe without a street named after Vladimir Lenin. Although the Poles have also decided against having a Marx Street and an Engels Street, they do have Kubusia Puchatka—Winnie-the-Pooh Street.

UnderCurrent

A small step for man...



Bodily fluids, both of presidents and buffaloes, have been in the news lately.

A few months ago, in what he said was a symbolic first step toward a national drug-testing program that would help reduce the number of "unnecessary deaths" caused by illegal "substances," US President Ronald Reagan peed into a cup.

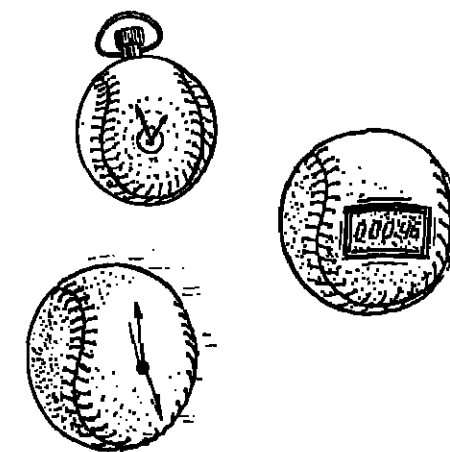
And so today, there is, in fact, a major campaign afoot across the United States to root out the use of illegal drugs.

Meanwhile, Mary Owaga, a researcher at the International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology in Nairobi, Kenya, is encouraging wild buffaloes to pee into cups as well. Owaga wants to root out the dangerous tse-tse fly population of eastern Africa. Tse-tse flies are so very attracted to buffalo urine that Owaga has designed traps that use what she politely calls "buffarine" as bait.

About 50 million people in 38 tropical African countries live in risk of catching trypanosomiasis, a disease transmitted by the tse-tse fly that can develop into "sleeping sickness." Controlling the fly throughout its 11 million-square-kilometer habitat could prevent thousands of unnecessary deaths a year.

Currents

By Sarah Brickman



Play ball! Fast and on time.

A Japanese toy maker has developed a semiconductor-carrying baseball that shows on its own tiny digital display window how fast you pitch. The Speed Tracker baseball weighs no more than a standard ball. When a small button on its surface is depressed by a pitcher the ball's stopwatch tabulates the seconds until it feels the shock of hitting a catcher's mit (or a batter's bat). It then divides the seconds by the distance traveled and reports the pitching speed.

Another, more prosaic, development is the baseball with an alarm clock inside of it. When it rings, the only way to make it stop is to hurl the ball against the wall. This way, though, you never know how fast you pitch, only how late you are running.

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WorldDiary/By Crocker Snow, Jr.

Corazon Aquino enters history, punctually

Corazon Aquino, the "people's
power" president of the Philip-
pines, came calling on America
not so long ago. It was her first
extended trip abroad since suc-
ceeding Ferdinand Marcos in a reason-
ably bloodless democratic revolution.

During her visit to the United States
she conducted an extraordinary series of
speeches, benedictions and interviews in
Washington, New York, Boston and San
Francisco. None of her many stirring
statements was more cryptic, more sym-
ptomatic of her own graceful simplicity
and more revealing of the magnitude of
her many problems than an unguarded
response to the question of a student dur-
ing a session at New York University.

"To what extent," asked Stacey Sani-
cola of the School of Education, "do you
believe Marcos is influencing the unrest
to your country, and what should the
United States do to help prevent this?"
Aquino paused and smiled as she con-
sidered the longtime dictator and the
unsettling statements emanating from
his sanctuary in Hawaii.

"I consider Mr. Marcos the least of my
problems," she replied. "The Filipino
people will not accept a return of Mr.
Marcos to our country or a return of his
ways, so I do not have to ask the United
States to do anything about him."

Thus did the self-described housewife
who less than a year ago was considered
"too innocent by half" for the rough and
tumultuous world of Filipino politics, consign
the man who ruled the 48 million Fili-
pino people for 20 years to the dustbin of
history. Thus, too, did Aquino acknowl-
edge that the combination of an immense
national debt (\$26 billion), galloping
poverty, Communist and Muslim insur-
gencies in different parts of the country,
and the questionable loyalty of a various-

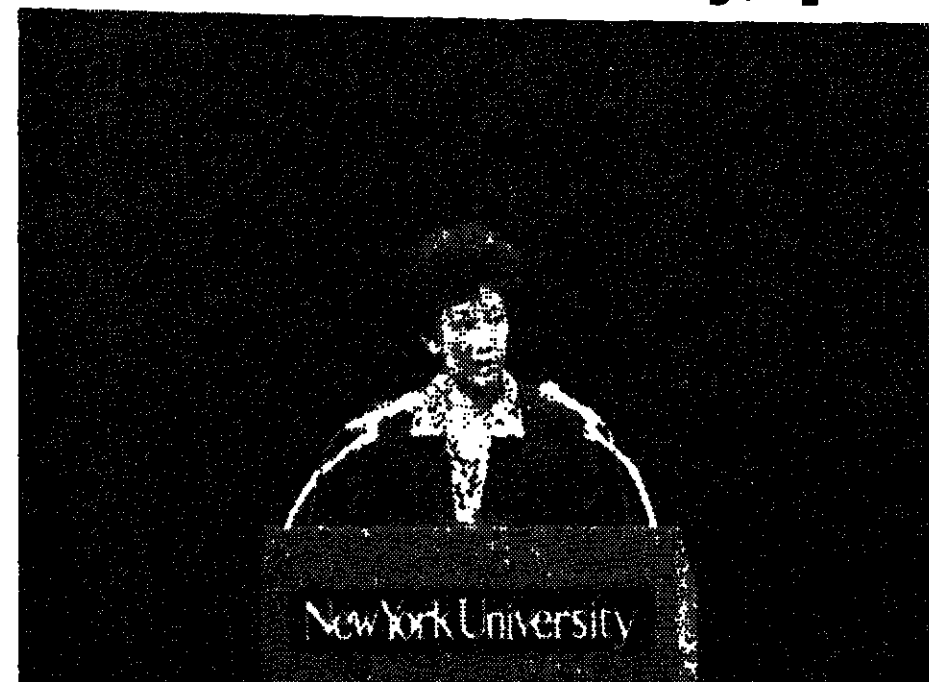


PHOTO COURTESY OF TIME MAGAZINE

'I consider Mr. Marcos the least of my problems.'

ly inept and inflated army, weigh much
more heavily on her than any intrigues
by the sequestered Marcos.

Aquino never took a false step in her
various public appearances and appeals.
She appeared before a joint session of
the US Congress, asked the lawmakers to
appreciate that her nation's democratic
revolution last year cost America neither
blood nor treasure, and appealed for gen-
erous economic aid to allow this revolu-
tion to survive.

She spoke before the UN General
Assembly, and asked for international
understanding and support in light of her
country's participation in the founding of
the UN and its adherence to the UN
Charter. She met academic leaders and
asked for advice and appreciation. She
met business leaders and asked them to
involve themselves, and to invest.

Indeed, Aquino, whose visit was
carefully "advanced" (in the jargon of to-
day's politics) by a New York public rela-
tions group, did not miss a chance to ask
for sweet deliverance. She spoke always
in the language, and the idiom, of her
audience.

At a private gathering at the library of
New York University, sponsored by the
editors of *Time* magazine, she focused on
the important role played by the press in
the unfolding of her unlikely revolution.

"The role of the media was invaluable
because it was the truth that set us free,"
she stated in the course of her talk. "The
rebirth of Philippine democracy is un-
doubtedly the showcase of media
power, but less obviously, it is also a
demonstration of its limits."

"The media do not make or unmake
governments; tanks do that, and more

rarely but surely, people do. Even armed
with the truth, media's power is frail.
Without the people's support it can be
shut off with the ease of turning a light
switch. An official threat to your adver-
tisers, a grip on the paper supply or
a squad of soldiers at your doorstep, and
your last issue becomes your paper's
valedictory."

Such a mixture of compliments and
cold water notwithstanding, Aquino did
not waste the opportunity for some more
pointed special pleading.

"As you channeled your power to undo
a dictatorship, so may you channel it now
to help create an enduring democracy,"
she stated. "I ask that you use media's
tremendous power to build up rather
than tear down, to create rather than to
destroy. I would ask that you report the
truth about the Philippines within the
full context. And the context for the
Philippines is that of a developing nation
ravaged by years of mismanagement and
abuse by the Marcos regime, of a
people struggling under difficult cir-
cumstances to arrive at the maturity and
self-sufficiency of a sovereign nation."

It was a speech, like most of hers dur-
ing her triumphal tour, studded with
truisms, challenges and earnestness. It
was only in the question period that the
puckish side of her personality showed
through.

When Christopher Bolito, a journalism
undergraduate, asked how her education
in the United States had helped her
become the leader of the Filipino people,
she did not pause. "They are happy, I
think, that they at last have a president
who is punctual."

And shortly thereafter she brought the
question-and-answer session to an end, to
continue, punctually, on her appointed
American rounds.

Commentary/By Jacqueline Grapin

GATT gives the thumbs down

WASHINGTON, DC—Over the last forty
years, members of the General Agreement
on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) have worked to
expand international trade. But now, China
and the Soviet Union are negotiating for
full membership in this club of 92 nations which have
pledged to abide by rules that they define together.
The question facing the GATT members who conven-
ed in Punta del Este, Uruguay last September was
whether China and the Soviet Union really intended to
accept GATT's liberalism, or whether they are trying to
introduce a Trojan horse into the fortress in order to
destroy it?

The GATT is not particularly demanding about
economic liberalism credentials. Czechoslovakia,
Hungary, Poland, and Rumania are members of the
GATT, and China, a full member before the 1949 revolu-
tion, was re-admitted as an observer three years ago.
"What the other nations have done is simply been very
tolerant and very patient in the evolution of those na-
tions," said Clayton Yentler, the United States' repre-
sentative to the GATT round.

No one, for instance, has any illusions about the actual
scope of liberalization in China, even though most of the
member states of the GATT, especially the United States
and the European nations, seem more open toward

China's integration than they are to the Soviet Union's.
While the Soviet request has been given short shrift by
the Reagan administration, China has received a cer-
tain amount of encouragement.

According to Yentler, "It may well be that some day in
the future, the Soviet economy will evolve in such a way
that that nation can be a productive contributing
member of the GATT. It does not seem to me that their
economy is in a situation where that would be the case
today."

Had the Soviet Union not asked for full membership,
China would probably have been admitted more readi-
ly; but to admit China is to open the door to the Soviet
Union—a move that the United States definitely op-
poses. By asking for "more information" from the two
communist contenders, the members of the Atlantic
alliance succeeded in postponing the issue.

The GATT is more than a treaty among nations; it is
an international organization. Since January 1, 1948 it
has been a sanctuary of liberalism in international
trade. It sets the rules of global trade and monitors com-
pliance as it is prescribed by the free-trade ideology of
the United States.

It was easier to make progress during the Dillon and
Kennedy rounds, before 1969, because the organization
had only 78 members and was dominated by the OECD,
that is, by the richest industrialized nations.

The number of the nations represented in the GATT
rose to 92 in 1986, with the constitution of "groups"
specifically representing some developing countries.
When the first major negotiation named after a Third
World nation opened, it became immediately clear that
conflicting interests were expressed in what was, up un-
til then, a forum of capitalist interests.

Timing is crucial in considering the integration of the
two largest communist nations: in fact, they could
paralyze the entire system by uniting client states dur-
ing the negotiations, and they could transform the

GATT into a political forum like the UN. This would
mean the end of the technical work of the GATT, which
is now acknowledged as increasingly important.

The real question is what would happen if, as Yentler
demands with unfeigned scepticism, the Soviet Union
became seriously committed to liberalism in interna-
tional trade, even in its domestic economy? Conceivably,
like in Hungary and, soon, in China, the Soviet produc-
tion and consumption units could progressively become
more autonomous. Are US interests best served if the
productivity of the Chinese and Soviet economies re-
mains low? Would they be better served if it was higher?

Actually, the ultimate fear of the United States and its
allies is not that the legal and diplomatic structure of
international trade which has been built into GATT
negotiations over the last four decades might be shaken.
It is that the admission of the Soviet Union to the GATT
would represent a series of major, and unilateral, con-
cessions of the West regarding trade credits, the applica-
tion of the most favored nation clause, and the exchange
of technology that could be put to military use in the
future.

It is in the best interest of the United States to keep
the Soviet Union tied to its present predicament, on the
fringe of the world economy and with its growing prob-
lems balancing the budget and trade deficits. But
maintaining the weaknesses of the Russian bear may
not make it more peace loving.

The decrease of oil prices and the increase of the Soviet
trade deficit are not the only reasons that lead Mikhail
Gorbachev to try to join GATT. He is also convinced, on
the political level, that Soviet power has nothing to lose
and everything to gain in the process—at best, an open-
ing to Western economies and, at second best, the
destruction of the balance of the Western trade system.
At the very least—an objective that has already been
achieved—the Soviet Union has effectively prevented
China from joining the club of trading nations.

Handwritten note: *See p. 126*

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IN BRIEF

By Ahmed Shaker

Government remittances fell from JD 415 million in 1981 to JD 290 million in 1985. In addition, the rate of Jordanian expatriates remittances in 1985 dropped by 15 per cent compared with the total for 1984.

The total expenditure of the transport sector during the years of the last development plan amounted to JD 681 million. This figure shows a JD 136 million increase in expenses which is ascribed to unexpected participation of the private sector due to the increase in transit activities.

Studies are underway on the establishment of a three-lane tunnel in the centre of Amman. Two of the lanes will link King Hussein Street with King Faisal Street, and the third will link King Faisal and Prince Mohammed Streets. The project will cost JD 6 million and implementation is expected to commence in 1990.

Studies are being carried on the levying of fees on those who drive regional highways such as the Amman-Aqaba road and the Wadi Arabah-Jordan Valley road. This step is designed to provide funds for the maintenance of these highways.

The value of the Kingdom's exports to Britain last year amounted to JD 184,000 while imports from Britain were valued at JD 63 million. Jordan's exports to Britain included JD 150,000 worth of phosphates and quantities of vegetables and fruit.

An irrigation and household pump manufacturing plant is to be established in Irbid next year. The plant will have an annual capacity of 1,500 pumps and its cost is estimated at JD 1.1 million.

The government has approved the establishment of a major plant for the production of canned pickles in the West Bank. This project will make use of the surplus of vegetables there and will cost an estimated JD 1 million.

The Ministry of Supply is to establish a refrigerated store in Al Karak area for the storage of eggs and agricultural products. The store which will have a capacity of 2000 tonnes, will cost about JD 950,000.

Toys — Anything but child's play

By P.T. Bangsberg

HONG KONG — Inserting tiny tape recorders into the backs of stuffed animals may not be the most exciting day's work, but, in the humid, teeming district of Kowloon, it's a great way to make money.

Hordes of other — mostly female — workers are updating racing cars with electronic gadgetry or styling dolls' hair and costumes.

In back rooms where piles of cardboard cartons tower over tiny desks, bright young men devise new marvels involving computer technology.

Such toys — if that is the right description — may quickly end up unloved in a closet, but here they pay for plenty of good sessions at the casinos of Macao or Monte Carlo and send numerous promising young people off to be educated in Britain or the United States.

"Toy factories are fully booked,

enjoying a boomlet if not a fully-fledged boom," said Bill Blaauw, managing director of Maco Development, one of Hong Kong's leading toymakers.

Blaauw, who is universally known as Mr Toys because of his high-profile role in the industry, said people are "buying more than usual," thanks in large part to the lower US dollar.

Hong Kong's currency, linked to the dollar, is benefitting from its depreciation and the corresponding rise in the yen, because Japan is a major competitor.

Everyone in the business knows toys are anything but child's play.

Last year certainly wasn't much fun. The strong dollar knocked Hong Kong exports to HK \$11 billion (US \$1.4 billion) from a record HK \$11.5 billion in 1984.

This year, however, Blaauw predicts growth in overseas sales for the industry of perhaps 20 per cent.

Hong Kong is already the world's toy factory. It overtook Japan in 1972 and has retained the top spot ever since, although Taiwan — with exports last year of just under \$1 billion — is challenging. Japanese exports were about \$800 million.

Struggling to keep a foothold in Singapore. It turned in a better performance last year with overseas sales of S \$174 million (US \$79 million), but now is in danger of being squeezed out by its rivals.

Singapore firms fear a drop in exports of as much as 15 per cent. Some have close Japanese links, and the sharp rise in the yen won't help them.

If they are looking at a bleak Christmas with the deadline at hand for orders, manufacturers in Hong Kong are rubbing their hands in anticipation of a busy time for Santa Claus.

"Electronic items are going in a big way," said Dennis Ting, chairman of Kader Industrial, the col-

ony's largest toy manufacturer, and head of the toy advisory committee of the government-backed Trade Development Council.

He expects growth of 5 per cent to 10 per cent this year, and says last year wasn't as bad as some in the industry made out.

"Many manufacturers are farming out jobs to China and shipping from there," he said. "Such shipments don't show up in Hong Kong trade figures, but do in a firm's accounts."

China lacks foreign exchange to buy pricey Hong Kong toys, so takes low-end items and gains from the value added, Ting said. He can't pin down just how much. "Who's going to tell you how much money they make?"

To maintain its position against stiff competition, the Hong Kong industry is forming a new trade group — the first of its kind — to deal with such concerns as government policy, possible quotas and shipping costs.

(Compass Features)

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2 M	6	4 5/8	8 1/16	3 13/16	5 1/2	4 5/8	11
3 M	6	4 5/8	8 7/16	3 7/8	5 7/16	4 9/16	11 3/16
6 M	5 15/16	4 5/8	8 7/16	3 7/8	5 7/16	4 9/16	11 3/16
9 M	6	4 5/8	8 3/8	3 7/8	5 7/16	4 5/8	11 3/16
12 M	6 1/16	4 5/8	8 3/8	3 7/8	5 7/16	4 5/8	11 3/16
2 Years	6 5/8	4 7/8	—	—	—	—	—
3 Years	7 1/16	5 1/4	—	—	—	—	—
4 Years	7 1/2	5 5/8	—	—	—	—	—
5 Years	7 3/4	5 3/4	—	—	—	—	—

Source: Finance and Credit Corporation

GOLD
IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Wednesday 19 November 1986 were as follows:

18 ct. JD 3.300 per gramme
21 ct. JD 3.850 per gramme
24 ct. JD 4.600 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 4,400,000
Ounce... JD 143,000
Gold Sterling... JD 32,000
(Central Bank)
Rashedi Pound... JD 28,000
(Seven grammes)

Source: Yousif Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

EXCHANGE RATES

	buy	sell
US dollar	.348	.350
Sterling pound	.485	.505
German mark	.171	.1725
French franc	.052	.053
Swiss franc	.205	.210
Dutch guilder	.150	.153
Italian lire (1000)	.245	.255
Swedish kroner	.048	.050
Saudi riyal	.0927	.0930
Kuwaiti dinar	.118.5	.119
UAE dirham	.0947	.09525
Egyptian pound	.1850	.1925
Syrian lira	.0145	.0150
Iraqi dinar	.270	.280
Omani riyal	.900	.910

Source: National Jordan Exchange Company

Dollar down, gold mild
rebound

LONDON (AP) — The dollar fell against most major currencies in early trading Wednesday. Gold prices moved up in what one dealer described as a knee-jerk reaction to sharp falls earlier in the week.

Gold opened in London at a bid price of \$392.30 a troy ounce, compared with late Tuesday's \$391, but fell back later. At mid-morning Wednesday, the city's five major bullion dealers fixed a recommended price of \$391.75, up from \$390.50 late Tuesday.

One London dealer said the market experienced "a little bit of reaction on the upside" after its sharp fall below \$400 an ounce in Europe on Monday, following a price tumble Friday in New York.

"It's a typical knee-jerk reaction," he said.

In Tokyo, where trading ends before Europe's business day begins, the dollar rose against the Japanese yen for the third straight day to close at 162.80 yen, compared with Tuesday's 162.65.

Later, in London, the dollar was quoted at 163 yen.

Other dollar rates at mid-morning, compared with late Tuesday:

- 1.6750 Swiss Francs, Down from 1.6780
- 6.5875 French Francs, down from 6.5975
- 2.2725 Dutch Guilders, down from 2.2760
- 1,393.25 Italian Lire, down from 1,395.75
- 1,3830 Canadian Dollars, unchanged.

However, in London, the dollar rose against the British pound, which cost \$1.4160, cheaper than 1.4245 late Tuesday.

West German markets were closed for a national holiday. In London, the dollar was quoted at 2.0130 West German Marks, down from 1.0180 late Tuesday.

In an interview published in London's Financial Times, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said her Conservative government would make no decision until after the next election on whether to join the eight-nation European monetary system, which links currencies to avoid big fluctuations. The election is widely expected next year.

Earlier, in Hong Kong, gold rose \$4.14 an ounce to close at a bid \$391.80.

IN BRIEF

RIYADH (Opecna) — The Riyadh plant of petrochemicals, the lubricating oil manufacturing arm of petrochem, the Saudi Arabian state oil company, has increased its annual designed output capacity to 500,000 barrels from the initial level of 175,000 barrels.

The increase follows the completion of expansion work on the plant earlier this year, according to the company's annual report.

Petrochem's first lube oil blending and packaging plant at Jeddah went into production in August 1971.

The facility, which was designed for an annual output of 75,000 barrels, was expanded in 1978 to produce 500,000 barrels per year. With the expansion of the Riyadh plant, total production of lube oil has now reached 1,000,000 barrels a year.

The Riyadh plant, developed in 1980, was set up to meet growing demand in the central and eastern regions of the country.

According to the report, the company enjoyed a "comfortable" financial position in 1985 due to "sufficient" earnings.

In a foreword to the report, petrochem's Chairman Mahmoud A. Sultan says that efforts are being made to export petrochemical products, which he describes as "the key ingredient in future growth."

Although in 1985, the company recorded a decline in its net profits to \$8.24 million compared to 12.25 million during 1984.

Financial Market Report

Share prices fluctuate

By Mamdouh El Ghaly
Star Financial Market Analyst

SHARE PRICES fluctuated at the beginning of the week. Meanwhile, the volume of trading increased with a sizeable demand for the shares of Ala' Addin Industries Company which netted an 11 per cent increase.

767,000 shares were handled at the market value of JD 995,000 divided among 1,325 contracts, an increase of 156 per cent compared to last week.

The daily handling average came to JD 199,000 with a deviation of 16.3 per cent or 3.3 per cent of total around this average thus indicating stability at the market.

The shares of 65 companies were handled from which 10 companies gained including:

- 1- Yarmouk Insurance Co. closing at JD .870 up from JD .760
- 2- Ala' Addin Industries Co. closing at JD .790 up from JD .710
- 3- Holy Land Insurance Co. closing at JD 1.080 up from JD 1.000
- 4- Medium Petrochemical Industries closing at JD .680 up from JD .640

26 companies lost including:

- 1- Jordan Printing and Packaging Co. closing at JD 2.800 down from JD 3.000
- 2- Al Izzidhar Insurance Co. closing at JD .700 down from JD .800
- 3- Petra Bank closing at JD 2.280 down from JD 2.380
- 4- Aqarco Real Estate & Investment Co. closing at JD .500 down from JD .520

22 companies had no change in their share values.

In the over-the-counter market, more than 130,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 67,000.

Trading in the regular market was distributed among the sectors according to the following percentages:

Sectors	Market share	Last week's share
Banks	48.2%	39%
Industry	38.6%	40.9%
Services	7.2%	8.9%
Insurance	8%	11.2%

Prominent firms whose shares were traded by sector

Banks (out of 21 traded)	Share of sector	Share of market
1- National Bank	30.3%	1.4%
2- Arab Bank	20.3%	9.4%
3- Bank of Jordan/New	16.3%	7.8%

Industrials (out of 27 traded)

1- Ala' Addin Industries Co.	36.5%	14.1%
2- Medium Petrochemical Industries	15%	5.8%
3- Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	13.4%	5.2%
4- Arab Aluminium Industries	11.4%	4.4%

Services (out of 8 traded)

1- Arab International Hotels	34%	2.4%
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Insurance (out of 9 traded)

1- Jordan Insurance Co.	60.3%	4.8%
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WEEKLY AVERAGE

Dates	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industries	Average
1-11	-3%	+6%	Zero	+2%	+0.2%
12-11	-3%	-3%	+2%	-1%	-2%
15-11	+0.2%	+1%	+5%	-4%	-1%
16-11	-1%	+2.8%	-2%	+0.3%	+3%
17-11	-3%	+2%	-3%	-4%	-3%
Total	—	—	—	—	-3%

Author tackles Zionist moral legitimacy

L'Affaire Israel
Le Sionisme Politique

By Roger Garaudy

Reviewed
by Pascal B. Karmy

IN THE second part of his book, Mr Garaudy inveighs against the political Zionism of Israel and says it is essentially a colonial and racist state with a pseudo-theological disguise. The racialism of political Zionism pervades the laws and practice of Israel.

In support of his contentions Mr Garaudy quotes an article written in 1978 by Mrs Shulamit Aloni, a Knesset member and one of the leaders of the Movement for Civil Rights. He also quotes Professor Israel Shahak of Jerusalem Hebrew University, the author of the book 'Le Racisme de l'Etat d'Israel'.

The first problem which faced political Zionism was how to create a Jewish majority in Palestine. The answer to this is a colonial solution, namely, the expulsion of the Palestinians, plunder of their lands and encouragement of Jewish immigration.

Jewish propaganda boasts that Israel is the sole democracy in the Middle East and that everyone can speak out his mind freely but the author notes that this freedom is tolerated within the 'Jewish East'.

BOOK REVIEW

Establishment' and that Israel is racially discriminatory as is the case in all colonialist states where the white men predominate.

Free-speaking Jewish writers like Israel Shahak, Felicia Langer, Shulamit Aloni, Uri Avnery and others who oppose racialism and discrimination against the Arab citizens are harassed and threatened.

The author compares Israel with the USA at the time of the 'Declaration of Independence' declaring equality of all men but at the same time it kept the blacks in slavery for one hundred years and massacred and expelled the Red Indians to appropriate their lands.

Israel's state of Israel is a democracy except for its 'blacks' and 'Indians' which the fundamental laws of Israel call the 'non-Jewish population' i.e. the Palestinians including Muslims and Christians.

Colonialist aspects of Israel

As a colonialist state, the author mentions the 'autonomy' plan for the occupied territories in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, devised by Begin in 1979. This autonomy consecrates in effect the colonialist and expansionist policy of Israel. The latter retained its sovereignty over the occupied territories while the Jewish settlements there are subject to Israeli laws and administration, and the land and water resources belong to Israel. Its army will be deployed in those territories and Israel will be responsible for the foreign policy and for maintaining internal security.

The autonomy proposed by Israel is colonialism in disguise. Presently, Israel is applying in the occupied territories a typically colonialist policy like the colonialists of yore.

Israel expansionism

At its inception, the author says Zionism was expansionist as it aimed at bringing all the Jews of the world (about 10 million) as they were in 1889) to Palestine. The area of Palestine being 25,000 kms sq. cannot hold all the Jews, so the projected state of Israel must inevitably expand at the expense of the neighbouring countries.

This is in fact what Israel is doing today. In fact the frontiers of Israel have not yet been defined. Ben Gurion stated in his book 'Birth and Destiny of Israel': "It is not intended to maintain the status quo. We have to create a dynamic state directed towards expansion." Mr Garaudy gives the following examples on Israel's expansionist policy:

The War of 5 June 1967: The author states that Israel started the war not because it was afraid of extermination by the Arabs but because it wanted to expand its territory at the expense of Arab territories.

He quotes verbatim the statements of several Israeli leaders to the effect that the idea of 'extermination' was entirely an Israeli invention and a bluff in order to justify annexation of new territories.

General Peld declared to the newspaper Haaretz in 1972 that "The argument that the danger of genocide was hanging over our heads in June 1967 and that Israel fought for its existence was a mere bluff created and nurtured after the war."

Even General Rabin wrote: "I do not think that Nasser wanted the war. The two divisions which he sent to Sinai on 14 May would not have been sufficient to launch an attack against Israel. He knew this and we knew it also." Dayan declared in 1987 "If we are to be considered as the people of the Bible we must also own the Biblical lands."

administration as Israel's ally. The territory south of the Litani river will be entirely annexed to Israel."

Israeli state terrorism

Mr Garaudy says that the whole object of his book is to combat "political Zionism" and the policy of Israel which stems from the latter. Every system of government breeds the leaders which it deserves but we do not confuse or identify the misleading Israeli leaders with the people who it misleads.

Mr Garaudy draws a black picture of the acts of terrorism of Israeli leaders whom he describes as war criminals.

The author mentions Begin who even Ben Gurion described as a 'thoroughly Hitlerite type', who was responsible for the blowing up of King David Hotel in 1948 killing about one hundred civilians, the hero of the Deir Yassin massacre in 1948 and who in the wake of the horrible massacre in Sabra and Shatila in 1982 said with great indifference "Non-Jews (Goyim) killed non-Jews and we are being accused," although Israeli responsibility for this massacre was quite evident.

The world knows that the Sabra and Shatila camps were under the control of the Israeli army, the criminals were armed by Israel. Ariel Sharon opened the camps for them and directed flare of lights to the camps to enable the criminals to see their way in the cold-blooded massacre of the Palestinians. The Israeli army was just watching the massacre although it was responsible for law and order in the camp area since it was under Israeli occupation.

Yet, the author says, when somebody criticizes Israel for its responsibility in this massacre he is branded as anti-semitic.

Then we have Ariel Sharon, the author continues, the hero of Qibya village massacre perpetrated in 1954. He was the official commander of an Israeli unit in charge of terrorizing the Arab frontier villages to force them to leave. He also personally supervised the killings in Khan Yunis and Bani Suhaila in 1956 in Egyptian territory. During the 1987 war, Sharon was responsible for the killing of hundreds of Egyptian prisoners of war following the instruction of the callous Dayan who terrorized the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza in the wake of their occupation in 1967.

The third notorious personality is Yitzhak Shamir whose career is dominated by the racialist brand. He was one of the leaders of the Stern Group which during the last World War offered to collaborate with Hitlerite Germany with the view of evacuating all the Jews from Europe and establishing a Jewish state with its historic frontiers. This state based on national and totalitarian principles will co-operate with the new Germany with the view of and its 'New Order' which the latter wanted to establish in Europe. The Stern Group was directly responsible for the killing of Lord Moyne, the British Minister Resident in Cairo and of Count Bernadotte the United Nations Mediator in 1948.

The attack on the Israeli ambassador in London was a mere pretext and it was shown that the PLO had nothing to do with this attack.

Even Mrs Thatcher said to the International Herald Tribune of 8 June 1982: "I do not believe that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was in reprisal to the attack on the ambassador. The Israelis used it as a pretext to start the hostilities."

The Peace Galilee Operation as called by Israel to create a security zone of 40 kms in the northern frontiers was a mere camouflage. In fact the invitation was planned years before the attack on the Israeli diplomat and at a time when the PLO did not exist at all.

Israel had years before coveted the Lebanese territory south of the Litani river. Ben Gurion's diary dated 21 May 1948 showed that Israel had long wanted to annex the territory south of the Litani river. Sharet who was Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote in his diary in 1955 that according to Dayan: "The Israeli army enters Lebanon; occupies the necessary territory and creates a Christian controlled

Conclusion

Mr Garaudy ends his book with the following conclusions:

- 1- The Zionist state of Israel is not legitimate neither historically nor biblically nor legally. Not even morally because of its internal and external conduct: i.e. racialism, expansionism and state terrorism.
- 2- The political Zionism of Israel stems from nationalism and western colonialism but not from the

traditions of Judaism.

- 3- The state of Israel inspired by an ideological myth was created by an illegal United Nations General Assembly Resolution passed under the huge pressure of western colonial states and particularly the USA.
- 4- The state of Israel, if it is divested of its ideological myth and of terrorism, becomes a common law state without halo or sacred character.
- 5- It is non-sensical to ask the PLO to recognize Israel unconditionally and without quid pro quo. The truth is Israeli leaders do not want to negotiate with anyone.
- 6- The only honourable solution is for everybody to accept all United Nations Resolutions on Palestine.
- 7- The purpose of this book is to contribute to the removal of myths prevalent in the public opinion especially in the USA, in France and in Israel. The problem of Israel should be debated on political grounds and not through a mythical vision.
- 8- The de-Zionization of the state of Israel will help to integrate it in a Middle East Federation in which Arabs and Jews co-exist without any ethnic discrimination, instead of remaining a western racist and colonial enclave in the Middle East.

Palestine Briefs



Israeli soldiers patrolling the Old City

Cable of complaint sent to Shamir

● Sheikh Sa'd Al Deen Al Alami, chairman of the Supreme Islamic Committee in Jerusalem sent an urgent cable to the Israeli Premier Yitzhak Shamir briefing him on the latest acts of aggression and vandalism carried against the Arab inhabitants at the hands of extremist Jewish settlers. Sheikh Al Alami added in his cable that attacking the Arab civilians and destroying their properties by headline Jews would leave very bad feelings among the Arabs and invite more instability and tension in the old sacred city. Copies of the cable were also sent to the Jerusalem mayor, the Israeli minister of police, and the commander of Jerusalem police.

Begin pulled out of the smoke

● A military correspondent mentioned that last Monday a smoke bomb was thrown at the residence of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Jerusalem. The bomb exploded, destroyed the glass windows of the house, and filled the whole area with thick smoke. The private guard of Begin was quick to pull him out of the place. Israeli police patrols instantly rushed to the area, blocked all the approaches and banned the movement of vehicles and pedestrians there. The former prime minister was taken to Hadesa Hospital for medical checkup. The correspondent added that nobody was arrested, and the police suspects that a relative of a war victim might be behind the incident.

More Arab homes burnt

● Last Monday a number of extremist Jews attacked an Arab house belonging to Mr Arif Abu Subuh in Jerusalem. The attackers threw bombs at the house, and then attacked and destroyed another neighbouring house which belonged to Mr Mohammad Hassan Al Eidawi. The students of the Jewish religious school "Barkhat Abraham" also violently attacked Arab houses and properties in the city by throwing bombs causing huge damages. In the light of this wave of aggression, the whole area is witnessing an extremely tense atmosphere.

Arens and McFarlane argue over Iran shipments of 1982

● According to Davar newspaper, a sharp argument has flared up between Israeli minister of state Moshe Arens and the former American National Security Consultant at the White House, Robert McFarlane concerning the Israeli arm shipments sent to Iran late in 1982. Arens was quoted in a TV programme in the United States as saying that Israel had actually supplied Iran with military equipment in 1982 with the connivance of the United States in an attempt to establish strong links with relatively moderate parties in Iran. However, McFarlane denied those statements, saying that he knew nothing of those deals.

King's Highway Rally — a test of driving skill

By Hamdan Al-Hajj
Star Staff Writer

DRIVING WITH dexterity in an Opel Manta 400 with his co-driver Amr Elbelsi, His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, although he won a second place, consolidated his position for this year's King's Highway Rally championship.

The King's Highway Rally route stretches over 310 kilometres. And it is mostly through dirt tracks and asphalt, with pure gravel at some stages. The 12 stages of the rally are spread over Um Qasir, Wala, Lahoon, Mujib, Rabba,

Absi and Qatana.

The second leg of the route passed through the same terrain, in the reverse direction, terminating at the Alia Gateway Hotel where it began.

The weather factor and insufficient training contributed in part to the withdrawal of many cars. But another element which plays a large role in whether the driver wins or loses is the maintenance team, which provides fresh tires and essential spare parts.

Most of the cars were forced to withdraw as results of mechanical

failures. But those with a good team — skilled drivers, co-drivers and a maintenance team were able to finish.

Mujib route, which is stage four of the rally, was cancelled because non-competing vehicles were intruding into the special stage thereby causing a slow down.

During the one hour rest at Qatana, the cars were serviced for 30 minutes before they were placed in 'park ferme,' where no one is allowed in. Only when it was three minutes before the start, were the drivers and co-drivers allowed to do anymore mechanical work needed.

Only eight out of the original 22 competitors finished the race.

George Haddad won the Rally with a time of 37.12 minutes. Prince Abdullah followed closely behind with a time of 37.33 minutes, while the third position was taken by Hani Elsharar driving with Wafai Msals in a Toyota Corolla.

The King's Highway Rally is the third and last of the national rallies. This event enabled Prince Abdullah to accumulate 206.5 points in the year, thereby making him the champion for 1986.

All car rallies, since 1966, have been held under the patronage of the Royal Automobile Club (RAC).



Prince Abdullah — a national champion for 1986

Cricket becomes popular in Jordan

By Sunil Jeswal
Special to The Star

CRICKET, ALSO known as 'The Royal Game', which started way back in the middle of 17th century, was initially played by the English. As a national game, it gradually became a popular game in the British colonies. It went internationally for the first time in 1877, when the English played against the Australians.

In Jordan, it is popular among the Royal Family. His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan are keen players as well as supporters of the game.

The management of Amra Hotel, together with its foreign staff, have organized a cricket team and arranged for the necessary equipment from India, which is known to cricket lovers. Last year, the Amra Hotel team organized cricket matches on knock-out basis, and then took the initiative to gather some more expatriates and form five teams among Indians,



Battling away at it

Pakistanis, the British Hashclub and NICC club. The host Amra held inaugural match among Amra, NICC club, Hash club and Pakistani teams.

Since then, there have always been friendly matches played among these teams. The Indian team, which goes under the name



A good stance for bowling

of a Sports Club is still actively playing the game at the International Community School grounds. It is a big opportunity for the Jordanian youth to get involved with this game and they are welcomed to learn and watch the game on sunny Friday mornings at the International Community School.

Sliding on the rink at the Ice Skating Centre



AMMAN (Star) — The Jordan Ice Skating Centre, in commemoration of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday held a competition for skating

amateurs on 16 November.

There were 77 participants — 16 of which were members of the centre — com-

peting in a lengthy and difficult task involving various ice-skating skills: jumping over hurdles and speed skating.

For learners — with only one month training each — the participants, all teenagers, were surprisingly dexterous. They have been trained by Tony Peters, the chief instructor and assistant manager of the centre.

As Mr Wadi Zawaldah, head of the skating centre, pointed out the rink in use is termed 'new ice.' It is composed of condensed polythene mixed with 13 other chemicals.

Mr Zawaldah hopes that the centre will continue to attract people of all ages to entertain and to provide the Kingdom with an opportunity to learn new sporting skills.



Fighting it out in the suburb race

Walking race — a success

• The suburb walking race which was held by Al-Jandana elementary school was a great success with regards to organization and a number of participants.

The first 10 were Nizar Adnan, Wa'el Abu Sharee'ah, Zaid Assaad, Fakhri and Loway Abu Sharee'ah, Ahmad Shraim, Hala Hussein, Sheima Abdul Fattah, Saleemah Al Fayyouni and Tamara Nu'eimat.

Lawn tennis results

• The Al-Hussein Sports City tennis team defeated the Al-Jazirah Egyptian team in a friendly match played last Friday under the patronage of Mr Akel Al-Fayez, Speaker of the Lower House of the Parliament.

Employment of new teachers

• A directive for the employment of 38 teachers who graduated recently from the Physical Education Faculty has been issued by Mr Thouqan Al Hindawi, Minister of Education.

The directive also included regulations that will guide the teachers in their work at schools.

— If lessons in a secondary school cover from 10-19 periods then a teacher should be appointed to teach for a week.

— Two teachers should be appointed in a secondary school for lessons of 20 or more periods and more. They can also take a fixed number of lessons each week by coaching the school teams in volleyball, basketball, table tennis and football.

— Subjects and all lessons should be handled exclusively by the appointed teacher only.

Invitations to Iraq

• The Star has learnt that the Al-Jazirah Club administration will extend two invitations to a football and a table tennis team from Iraq to play in Jordan.

These invitations will enable the Iraqi team to participate in Al-Jazirah's 40th anniversary.

Swimming Championships

• Mr Ghazi Nweiran, president of Jordan Swimming Federation, has stated that the federation is to organize a winter championship for all swimmers in the coming month.

He added that the aim of this championship is to choose a national team and prepare them for the summer of 1987.

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STAR FEATURES

Will 'the cultural twain' ever meet?

The dilemma of bi-cultural children

by Hada Shamma
Special to The Star

WHAT NATIONALITY are you? Amal smiles as she thinks of her answer. She takes longer to respond to the question because she finds it amusing that she actually has to think about what nationality she is.

She decides that she's Syrian and tells him so. The man replies that her Arabic is weak. Amal now hesitates about her previous decision as she walks away from the conversation and mentions that she has lived abroad for a long time.

Amal was born in the United States and spent five years in the hometown of her mother. Subsequently she lived in Syria, Jordan and Kuwait for a total of seven years whereupon she returned to the United States until her mid-teens. In the States she was considered an Arab, mostly because of her unusual name. Now she's been in Jordan for three years and she's considered to be an American. When asked what nationality she considers herself now, she says that she's an Arab-American.

Her case is not unique among children of mixed marriages, trying to specify her nationality or in more precise terms with regard to this issue, her identity.

Amal faced a more difficult time of "finding her place." Initially a person has to adjust to the culture one lives in as well as accommodating the culture within himself. Children of mixed marriages must

do just that. It's a two-fold operation, namely integrating the culture into themselves and themselves into the culture. A child of an Arab father and foreign mother finds it difficult to assimilate to both cultures if the family has spent an overlong time in one of the countries of the parents.

Functionally, a culture tends to mould a person to a pattern which conforms to the values, limitations and expectations of the society. Ideally, this pattern must conform to the social mores of the culture. These social mores differ both ideally and functionally between the east and west.

Mona, the daughter of a Jordanian father and Greek mother was wrenched from a Christian home and free society after 15 years and brought back to be a virtual prisoner in the outskirts of Salt by her Muslim father and stepmother. The mother is divorced from the father and has tried to secure the return of her daughter to her. On the few occasions that Mona spoke to her mother in Greek, she mentioned her resentment of this lifestyle and moreover the fact that she is now expected to marry her cousin.

Paradoxically Mona may accept marriage to her cousin since it's the only escape she has. Some situations are heartrending, not only to the child in question but also to the parent, who certainly will not live in the same home as her/his child. If Mona was released into the custody of her mother, she would now be attending university abroad and be raised under the

auspices of a Western culture.

Manal, the daughter of an American mother and Jordanian father was brought back to Jordan after 15 years in the States. She could not attend public schools because she was not fluent in written Arabic and also because her father lacked the finances to put her in a private school, thus she vegetated for a full year. Upon the second year of her arrival, she attended a private school, but was not allowed to participate in any school functions. Her father did not allow her to go to any after school functions, or to her graduation party, or the only senior class trip she would ever have. The only social life she has are the weekly visits to relatives and going to the store two houses away.

Manal is not happy. In fact she has lost her "joie de vivre." She's been deferred from enjoying her youth and has had to discard the only lifestyle she knew and replace it with a totally alien one.

As a result, acrimonious feelings foster and become directed toward the one parent, but ultimately toward society and culture. The fault lies with the parents who have inflicted her with a cultural shock, which in turn augments symptoms of bitterness toward the one culture and supplants a bias toward the country.

The son of a prominent Arab-American couple is violently anti-American although he was born, lived and studied in the United States. One point considered by a foreign wife was that children of mixed marriages are usually not as nationalistic as one-nation children are. Either the child is committed to both countries of his

parents or harbours a prejudice toward one country and owes allegiance to another.

In terms of religion, the child usually adopts the religion of his father. But spending too much time in a western culture may cause the child to adopt a different religion. A child can either benefit from both cultures, redefine them, add to them and adapt himself to both or he can confine himself to one culture, thus denying himself a birthright. The child must have a strong personality to be able to accept the differences found in the cultures. This in turn depends upon the parents. They have a strong influence on the outlook of the child. If one parent yields a defeatist attitude toward her husband's or his wife's country, the children will subsequently incorporate that feeling or hopelessly find enough courage to avoid any detrimental decision.

One American mother who was interviewed wrote a list of advantages and disadvantages of children of mixed marriages citing everything from the advantage of being bilingual and from a diverse gene pool to the disadvantages of differing educational systems.

The list was long and showed a great amount of considerate reflection. Parents of these children do consider the effects of the cultural diversity inherited by their children, in fact much more than the children themselves.

Suha was never consciously aware of her difference from other American high school students until she encountered much surprise from them when they found out she spoke Arabic.

She was 13 years old when she consciously became aware of being "different." Parents, though, are mindful of what their children can experience.

One foreign mother was especially concerned about the differing educational systems between the east and west. The didactics are diverse. In Western education the process of thought formulation and creativity are stressed whereas in Jordan she views these factors as "seldom encountered or encouraged in the school situation." Instead of thinking, her children spend their evenings memorizing.

Bi-cultural children have advantages as well as disadvantages, for some the opportunities are greater, and for others limited.

One general disadvantage is that the child is caught between the crossfire of each parent's culture. Another disadvantage is that some children find it difficult to integrate both cultures.

One thirty-year old man living in London never mentions the fact that he is part Arab so as to feel at one with the British society and not have to defend himself from the sickle of prejudice. Carrying one culture over to another is a most difficult accomplishment for children of mixed marriages.

When the final list of advantages and disadvantages was drawn up, the disadvantages outnumbered the advantages. The child must arrive at a happy medium or harmonization between the two worlds and this is much more easily said than done.

Picture Feature:

Displaced refugees shelter in schools



The schoolyard echoes to the shouts of a new set of children.



School desks serve as a kitchen table, while others keep the family's bedding out of the dust.

AMMAN (Star) — Thousands of Palestine refugees fled the Tyre area of south Lebanon during recent fighting between Palestinians and Lebanese militiamen. Many sought shelter in three schools in the Saida area to the north. The schools belong to UNRWA, which now delivers emergency relief instead of school books. The refugee children who would normally attend the school in the accompanying photos have had to go elsewhere for their lessons.

In Lebanon, UNRWA has provided assistance to refugees whose houses have been bombed. In the year following the Israeli invasion \$8 million were spent to help 13,256 refugees families repair their war-damaged houses, on a smaller scale, this has been repeated each year since.

Providing shelter for hundreds of thousands of homeless Palestine refugees has been a significant achievement of Unrwa.

Unrwa was mandated by the UN General Assembly in 1949 as a short-term relief agency which would feed and clothe the Arab refugees of the war surrounding the creation of Israel while a solution to the Palestine problem was negotiated. As it became clear that an early solution was not in sight, Unrwa replaced the tents in the Palestine refugee camps with more durable shelters, and changed its emphasis to the longer-term needs of a dispossessed population. By 1986, 89 per cent of Unrwa's budget was being developed to education and 88 per cent health services; relief today goes to only 110,000 of the 2.1 million refugees.



Clothes still get washed, despite difficult conditions.



Some of the 6,000 refugees who have fled the Tyre area

Spectacular archaeological wealth in Ain Ghazal

By Wafa Amr
Special to The Star

APART FROM being historically rich, Jordan contains an extraordinary wealth of archaeological data contained in the deposits of the Early Neolithic Ain Ghazal which was revealed in a nine-week rescue excavation in 1982.

Ain Ghazal is one of the rare sites that archaeologists dream of excavating and working on. "It is an opportunity I always wished for and our findings are of great value," said Dr Alan Simmons, a professor of Anthropology who lectured on the significance of the Ain Ghazal region as a spectacular site for archaeological excavations.

Dr Simmons stated that in 1972 a main highway was constructed at Ain Ghazal which exposed a large Pre-Pottery Neolithic "B" community (PPNB). In 1982 Garry Rolfe, assistant professor at Yarmouk University was brought out to the site and recognized a huge Neolithic community and a total of four seasons were then invested in Ain Ghazal.

The aim of these excavation seasons was to continue the investigation of the architecture and associated cultural material exposed earlier, to test some visible architectural and cultural deposits in the East Field across the Zarka river from the main village site, and additional reconnaissance in an effort to establish more securely the boundaries of Neolithic Ain Ghazal.

Dr Simmons showed slides of the site and the findings. He said that the site revealed was very large in size and that the Neolithic settlement far exceeds 12 hectares, making it the largest known Neolithic settlement in the Near East which dates to the final phases of the Pre-Pottery Neolithic (PPN) or to the early part of the succeeding Pottery Neolithic (PN).

Samples of materials excavated from the layers consisted of chipped stone tools, ground-stone objects, and faunal remains. Human and animal figurines were also recovered as evidence of rituals known from the PPNB period and paleobotanical evidence was also abundant in addition to a broad range of utilized plants — both domesticated and wild.



View of a statue and bust cache from Ain Ghazal



The 'nest' of four adult skulls from Ain Ghazal

An understanding of human burial practices of the post-mortem treatment of Ain-Ghazal residents in PPNB times was reflected by the findings of skulls and skeletons stuffed in pits.

Other discoveries were also made of architectural construction techniques and a lot of questions were answered that had arisen based on data recovered earlier in

the 1982-1983 seasons.

Ain Ghazal provided an opportunity to examine the course of cultural and economic change during a critical period of human development.

The 1984 season was sponsored by Yarmouk University with the cooperation of the American Centre of Oriental Research in Amman and the Department of Antiquities in Jordan.



Dureid Lahham's 'REPORT'

THE LONG awaited and over-publicized film, 'The Report' (directed by and starring the popular Dureid Lahham) has finally been screened in town to a full house in almost all performances.

This great enthusiasm of the public probably stems from the fact that Lahham's works that convey his bitter comments on the current state of affairs in the Arab world seem to touch many sore points in the viewers' hearts and is voice many of their own grievances and complaints.

In his two stage plays 'Ghorba' (Alienation) and 'Kasab Ya Watan' (To the Health of our Homeland), as well as in the film prior to 'The Report', 'Al Hodoud' (The Borders), Dureid Lahham has daringly exposed many of the corruptions and malpractices of the authorities and brought to the forefront much of the sufferings and humiliations of the common man.

This was done more successfully on the stage than on the screen. The humour in the plays was more spontaneous and the tone less didactic. In both films, and in the latest even more evidently, the exposure is in no way subtle and the final effect has the directness of a documentary.

In 'The Report' Dureid Lahham plays the role of a highly principled and over conscientious government official devoted to serving the general good. When the relentless behaviour of Azmi Bek conflicts with the will of highly influential personalities, he prefers to hand in his resignation from his much loved job than to deviate from his principles.

To his utter disappointment, Azmi Bek's resignation is most willingly accepted. In a bout of desperate indignation he decides to file in a report to the highest authorities in the country, exposing all the social injustices, political malpractices and financial corruption that he could lay his hands on. Helping him in his task are his devoted secretary, his teenage daughter and his most lovable wife (Mona Wasef) who gave the only plausible supporting performance in the film.

The performance of Lahham himself is not up to his usual standard on the stage — where he really has 'presence'. The only moments when he genuinely commands sympathy in the film are those of pathos, sequences that are reminiscent of the great Chaplin himself in his early films. In both cases their disillusionment with the world is expressed in a way that reflects the suffering of all humanity.

Apart from these rare moments of real cinema, the whole work is more amateurish than professional, especially the script (written by Mohammad Al Maghout) which has the didacticism of a schoolplay written for and addressed to children. The direction of the film is not much better either — its episodic nature moving from one event to another abruptly and its lack of dramatic unity make the work less of a film and more of what it actually is ... a mere 'report'.

By Najwa Kefay
Special to The Star

AT PRESENT, Jordan is hosting a wide variety of the best Arab artists from all over the Arab countries, who are in the process of recording a very popular variety programme produced by the Jordanian Company for Radio and Television Production, and directed by Hassib Yusef. The programme is called Studio 87, and has been preceded by Studio 86, 85 and 84, in the past three years.

The programme which, in addition to a huge variety of songs, dances, music and games, includes interviews with the artists themselves, singers, actors and dancers. Interviews are conducted in the most honest, daring and informal manner. To be able to run such interviews, the interviewer must be well experienced and well-trained.

The Star recently interviewed a well-known radio and

TV interviewer, Mrs Sana Mansour, who is very well known to the world through Radio Monte Carlo, where she spent six years of her professional life, contributing in starting the broadcasting system itself, and training new announcers.

Apparently, Monte Carlo Station was not the only broadcasting station which was initiated with the help of Sana Mansour.

"I was the first announcer to open 'The Middle East Broadcasting Service'. It was a tragic mistake. When I came on the air after eight months training and rehearsing to say, 'Ladies and Gentlemen, today we have the honour of opening Radio ... I totally forgot the name of the radio station, and that was the most unforgettable experience of my life.'"

Sana has a rich 20 years experience in the field of international as well as Middle Eastern and Egyptian media.



Sana Mansour

What does it take to be a successful radio and TV announcer? She replies, "First of all, the inter-

viewer must have a respectable background of general information, and must be well aware of what's going on around him, and in the world. He also must have a distinctive voice, and he must have an artistic talent to enable him to put a certain amount of feelings for a certain performance in the interview, to grant it some colour and life.

Here Sana didn't mention her high level of education, probably out of modesty, but it turned out that she herself has one BA in Journalism from Cairo University, and another BA in Child Psychology from the Sorbonne, Paris.

She continued: "The interviewer has to project light on the interviewee. He has to remember that the guest is the star and not him, not to ask too many subtle questions to embarrass the guest, without preparing him for them before, and never give the guests all

the questions before the interview, this will make the interview lifeless and boring."

Another very important point is that Sana when making an interview, prefers to like the person in the opposite chair, otherwise, to her, the interview is a total failure.

"This is why I refused to interview people who I dislike."

How does the well known TV face, and the General Directress of programmes in the 'Middle East Radio' cope when it comes to her of mother and wife?

"On social occasions, I'm Mrs Nabil Salem, I forget all about my job. It was difficult at the beginning, and the first year of marriage was impossible, especially since my husband is a doctor, and his field is totally different from mine, but gradually things did start running smoothly."

People and Events



Majida Al-Roumi

The well-known Lebanese singer Majida El Roumi, is back in Amman for the second time this year. The first time was last summer when she dazzled the audience with her angelical voice and beautiful music, during the Ashraf Festival.

This time she's here to record some of her songs and to be interviewed by the popular Arabic Television Programme Studio 87. She will also be performing twice at the Royal Cultural Centre on Wednesday and Thursday, 19 and 20 November.

After the George V in Paris, Plaza Athenee in New York, the Ritz in Madrid, the Grosvenor House in London, and the rest of the 800 hotels of the Trusthouse Forte Empire all around the world, now comes the Plaza in Amman which was inaugurated by their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor last Friday on His Majesty's birthday.

The huge hotel which is a part of the Housing Bank Complex, is in itself an extra dimension to the Hotel Industry in Jordan, defying the present economic recession with its two towers of 303 rooms, of which two are royal suites and another two are presidential, in addition to the Japanese restaurant and French restaurants, and Piano Bar.

The man entrusted by the THF with the Plaza Amman, is Swiss-born, Louis Caviezel whose 21 years with the group included, most recently, responsibility as executive director for the rehabilitation of the company's three hotels in Bermuda.

"Our project here is a long term involvement. We are not counting on quick returns, as much as future returns," he told The Star. Apparently through all the 20 years he has been with the group, he hasn't had to worry about the success of any of his hotels, and he certainly isn't worried about this one.

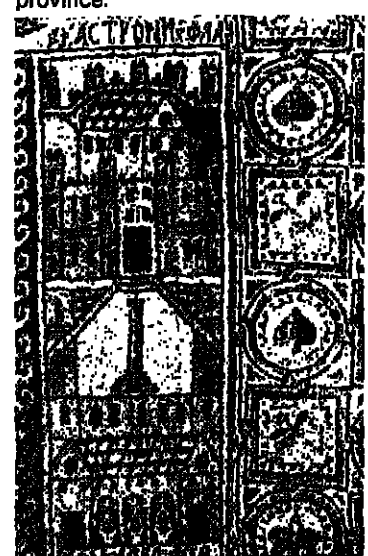
It is only two months since a joint Jordanian Department of Antiquities and Italian archaeology team uncovered mosaics which show that Um-re Reas, south of

Madaba is also the ancient Mef'a referred to in Biblical, Byzantine and Arab sources.

But in that time, Father Michele Piccirillo of the Franciscan Archaeological Mission, which provided the Italian element of the team, has been very busy sharing the good news with Archaeology enthusiasts both in Jordan and in a number of European cities.

In Jordan it was Madaba on Friday, Irbid on Saturday and Amman on Sunday as Fr Piccirillo presented illustrated lectures on Mef'a and the significance of its rediscovery for our knowledge of Byzantine and early Islamic life in Jordan.

The lectures drew enthusiastic audiences in all three cities. The people of Madaba also took the opportunity to pose a few questions on the state of their city's tourist industry and facilities, though Fr Piccirillo and the staff of the Italian Embassy which arranged the lectures, were quick to admit that this was not quite their province.



The newly uncovered mosaics

Fr Piccirillo's lectures in Europe have been part of a minor Jordanian mosaic invasion that is taking place just now. Audiences in Rome, Florence, Monza, Lyon, Geneva and Grenoble have all now had the opportunity to learn more about Mef'a and its mosaic-covered floors which Fr Piccirillo ranks in historical importance with the renowned mosaic map of Palestine which is the pride of Madaba.

The lectures have nicely com-

18th century artists 'hit the road'

AMMAN (Star) — The British Council is presenting 'The Grand Tour' by the English Chamber Theatre, a hugely enjoyable production that has recently been warmly received by audiences in Cyprus, Greece, Turkey and Egypt.

Written by Jane McCulloch, one of Britain's most versatile stage, film, radio and television writers, 'The Grand Tour' is a piece of musical theatre with actors and a pianist. Each actor develops a number of characters based on the diaries, letters and journals of those who travelled in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Travellers went on the Grand Tour for a variety of reasons. Tobias Smollett, a Scottish doctor who also wrote plays, poetry, satire and farce went to improve his health. James Boswell most well known for his 'Life of Johnson' got the travel bug, and wrote 'Boswell in Holland' and 'Boswell on the Grand Tour'. His adventures are hilariously depicted in this production. Others like Romantic poet P.B. Shelley met sticky ends. He drowned whilst sailing near Byron. His close friend Lord Byron, the most famous poet of his day, travelled extensively in Europe and set out in 1823 to join Greek insurgents in their fight for independence. He died a year later of fever.

Not all the travellers in 'The Grand Tour' are English. Madame de Staël who wrote novels, essays and political criticism was exiled from France by Napoleon in 1803 and



Jane McCulloch, recently appointed artistic director of the English Chamber Theatre.

travelled widely in Germany and Switzerland.

These are just a sample of the characters who will be portrayed in 'The Grand Tour'. The content might sound serious and literary, but Jane McCulloch has skillfully meshed together a variety of travel experiences with wit and humour. She uses music and songs to ensure that the evening will be both informative and entertaining.

'The Grand Tour' will be at the International Baccalaureate School on Sunday 23 November and at the Royal Cultural Centre on Monday 24 November, at 8.00 p.m.

CALENDAR

Cinema

The French Cultural Centre will be showing the film 'Les Cavaliers de l'orage' at 8 pm on Thursday 20 November.

The American Centre will feature 'The Big Chill' on Thursday 20 and Monday 24 November at 7 pm.

Exhibitions

The French Cultural Centre presents a painting exhibition by Ayyad Nimer. Saturday 22 November until 4 December.

The Indian Book Exhibition, organized by the UBS Publishers and Distributors Ltd. New Delhi, will open at Yarmouk University on 22 November and will last until 27 November.

The Soviet Cultural Centre in co-operation with the Jordanian Soviet Friendship Society present an exhibition of Folk Craftsmanship in Soviet Azerbaijan, at the Soviet Cultural Centre. The exhibition will last until 23 November.

The Royal Cultural Centre presents an exhibition by Rula Al-Shukri, from 25 November until 2 December.

Theatre and Music

The British Council presents a lecture/recital by piano soloist John Gigg. Thursday 20 November at 7.30 pm.

The British Council also presents 'The English Chamber Theatre'. In 'The Grand Tour', a musical and humorous account through diaries and letters of the 18th and 19th century travellers who made the Grand Tour through Europe.

At the International Baccalaureate School, 23 November at 8 pm and at the Royal Cultural Centre on 24 November at 8.00 pm. Tickets cost JD 2.

The German treasury of books

By Rula Nasr Darwazah
Special to The Star

THE German Book exhibition which is taking place at the library of Jordan University has quite a lot to offer general readers and 'knowledge seekers'.

This exhibition is funded by the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and organized by the Frankfurt Book Fair in co-operation with the Goethe Institute in Amman.

According to Mr Hans-Michael Fendler, organizer of the exhibition, there are 1600 titles — not such a significant amount since 80,000 books are published every year.

These 1600 books were selected especially for the Jordanian public, and the subjects are mostly related to natural sciences and technology.

An important revelation was the growing interest of Germans in Arab culture. There were numerous books about Petra and about Oriental and Islamic studies. More



One of the new editions of the Qur'an

Importantly, they have started to translate books by authors such as Naji Mahfouz, Ghassan Kanafani, and Tawfik El-Hakim. The idea behind this is that if people read about the daily life of Arabs,

they will be able to understand the Arab mind and culture.

Mr Fendler pointed out that since the process of translating an expensive one, the German government is offering to subsidize publishing houses in the translators in their work.

It is also important to note that the Frommann-Holzboog company, which carries a long history in the publishing of books, has presented the Qur'an in splendid illustrations, the text and ornaments that have been printed in gold, blue and black.

This edition of the Qur'an is work of three years of publishing work by the Islamic Texts Society (Cambridge) in co-operation with Frommann-Holzboog.

The exhibition will last until 26 November at Jordan University. Then it will move on to Yarmouk University.

American adults: 'functionally illiterate'

By Russell Warren Howe

WASHINGTON — "Most of our young people are not very literate," says William J. Bennett.

He should know. Bennett is the US Secretary of Education, and his department has just issued its lengthy biennial publication, 'National Assessment of Educational Progress'.

The study confirms what many suspected — that the world's richest country, which spends more per capita on education than any other, does not speak its own language very well.

The report implies that a nation which watches an average of five-and-a-half hours' television every day does not read enough to be more than functionally literate.

The report appeared a few days after Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone drew criticism in the United States for saying, more or less, that average American intellectual ability was lower than that of the average Japanese.

He said the US black minority and foreign immigrants lacking English-language skills — especially Hispanics from Latin America — dragged the average down.

Under threat from blacks and liberals in Congress of retaliatory trade restrictions, Nakasone apologized. The Japanese ambassador even went to Capitol Hill to make amends in person. But by then the US Department of Education had agreed Nakasone was right.

Its report stresses that English-

language skills are exceptionally low among Hispanic-Americans and lower still among native-born blacks. Educated blacks were not surprised by the report.

Journalist Carl Rowan, a former director of the United States Information Service and ambassador to Finland, said Nakasone's remarks should remind the government that the country could save money by investing more in the education of those retarded by the effects of racial prejudice.

The country's best known black columnist, William Raspberry of The Washington Post, said blacks would continue to lag behind until they learned to speak grammatical mainstream English — which most teachers in black schools are incapable of teaching.

The \$2 million Department of

Education study, based on the testing of 3,606 people in the 18-25 age group by the Educational Testing Service, which sets the university entrance grading exams, said 2 per cent of the population was "frankly illiterate."

This puts the United States behind Barbados, Australia, Japan, Switzerland, Sweden, all Warsaw Pact countries except Bulgaria and all NATO countries except Italy, Greece, Portugal and Turkey.

The study said 6 per cent of adults had only the reading skills required on nine-year-olds to move from one class to the next in elementary school.

Another 20 per cent of the population have the reading skills of 13-year-olds and 38.5 per cent are at a 15-year-old level of literacy.

The Census Bureau estimated earlier this year that 13 per cent of Americans were functionally illiterate — meaning about 20 million adults, while able to read headlines and menus and sign their names, could not use reading and writing skills in English in more than the most rudimentary way.

Although nearly half of those were foreign-born, mostly in Latin America, this still leaves about 10 million US-born adults who have difficulty understanding the news if it does not come from TV or radio.

The Department of Education report found that 82 per cent of those tested could not affix the total cost of two dishes to a menu.

Eighty per cent could not understand bus or railroad schedules using the 24-hour clock. They had problems moving from one colour to another.

The Education Department says 47 per cent of blacks and 28 per cent of Hispanics could not read at the level required of 13-year-olds. In the United States elsewhere, it says, those who read and write poorly have difficulty articulating their thoughts or explaining themselves.

Poor rural states have the worst record, overall, headed by Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas (which has the highest proportion of Hispanics), but New York State is only barely higher, and New York City scores lowest of all in the nation's illiteracy stakes.

This points up one of the reasons why Americans are so much more illiterate than other industrialized nations.

New York City is a magnet for immigrants, most of whom arrive speaking broken English and often accompanied by dependents who no English at all.

Washington Post economic correspondent Hobart Rowen commented that the United States has always regarded its cultural diversity as an advantage and as one of the reasons for its economic and intellectual growth, whereas Japan regards its cultural homogeneity as an advantage.

The truth lies in between. The principal reason for US success is that it was "born rich."

Few countries have such a wealth of natural resources, even proportionately. Nations like Japan and Switzerland, with next to no natural resources, have been infinitely more successful than the United States.

However, America clearly has profited from brain-draining other countries by its promise of not just material comfort but free-wheeling democracy.

The truth is, the United States would like to pick and choose its immigrants.

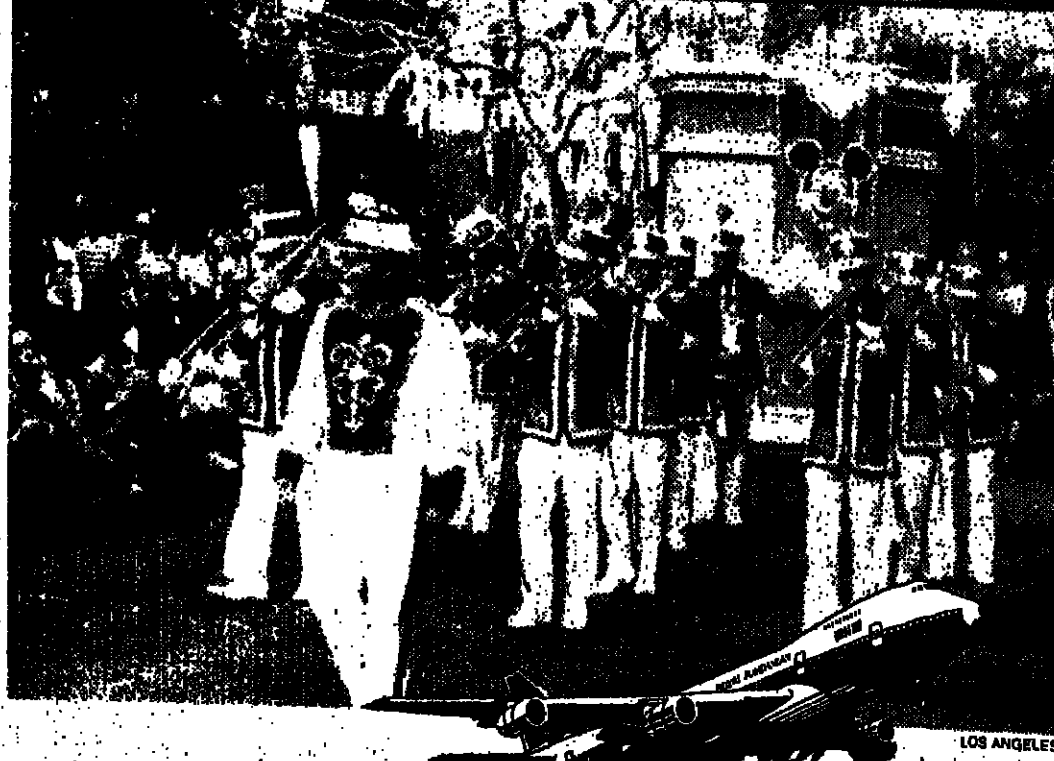
It would love to draw in Japanese, along with Koreans and other East Asians — ethnic groups which consistently earn more, on average, than "native-born white Americans," and have a lower crime rate.

If it were possible to say in the American press what appears in the statistical columns of academic journals, it would be clear that continuing US superiority in many fields of high technology comes not only from more generous investment but from performance by people with northern European and oriental names.

Other high-success groups among recent immigrants include Indians, Palestinians, names and Mediterranean Jews.

— Compass News Feature

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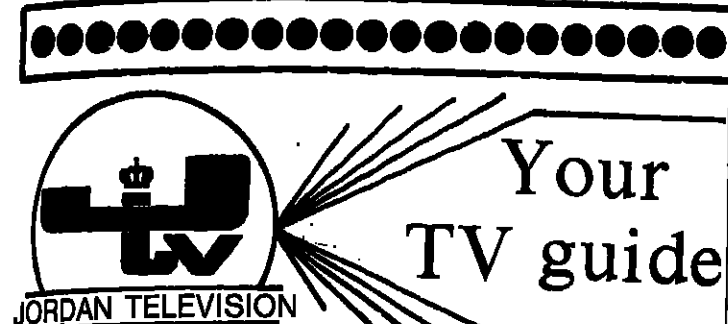
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Your TV guide

waves



Foreign Programme Channel 2 from
22-28 November.



JACK PALANCE

Feature Film, Saturday at 10:20

Saturday

* 8:30 You Again, "Bad Apples": The difference in age and taste between Henry and his son are constant and comic incidents in their daily confrontations, especially when the subject of education is raised.

* 9:10 Saturday Variety Show

* 10:20 Feature Film, "One Man Jury": Starring: Jack Palance and Christopher Mitchum. In the genre of "Death Wish" one law officer lives by his own rules, becoming Jury, judge and executioner.

Sunday

* 8:30 Sorry

* 9:30 The Story of S.O.E., new documentary: During the Second World War the Special Operations Executive (SOE) was to "set Europe ablaze" by promoting sabotage, subversion and guerrilla warfare in enemy occupied territory. With archive film, reconstructions and the personal accounts of surviving agents, the programme highlights the range of SOE's Operations in France, Holland, Denmark, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia and Malaya.

* 10:20 Dallas, "End Game."

Monday

* 8:30 No Place Like Home

* 9:10 The Consultant, episode 2: Webb is persuaded by his bank to clear his massive overdraft, but he is more inter-

ested in the finances of Waterman's Alex Harrington, head of security, initiates Webb into the paranoid atmosphere at the London Data Centre.

* 10:20 Strangers & Brothers, episode 8: Lewis Elliot is summoned to Barford to witness the first attempt at a controlled chain-reaction — a necessary step towards the manufacture of an atomic bomb.

Tuesday

* 8:30 Music Box

* 9:30 Yes Prime Minister, new comedy series: As Prime Minister, Jim Hacker becomes more decisive and outspoken but Sir Humphrey is that much wiler, and his circumlocutions are that much trickier. Will their delicate love-hate relationship be affected by the new Power?

* 10:20 Dempsey & Makepeace, "Bird of Prey": Another adventure with the crime fighting duo. This week, return of the Bogyman, Dempsey and Makepeace face an old foe — Keith Lymon the deadly villain with the feather in his hair.

Wednesday

* 8:30 Three's Company

* Architecture at the Crossroads: "Stop The Bulldozer": All over the world people are fighting the tendency to destroy the old. Stations are turned into museums, factories into concert halls. Everywhere old buildings have been given new life. This programme looks at the construction of the his-

toric centre of Frankfurt, the new museum in Paris and the revitalized shopping malls of America.

* 9:30 Brat Farrar, new series, starring: Francis Matthews, and Angela Browne: Brat Farrar, an illegitimate orphan of unknown parentage, returns to England after eight years on the run in the United States. But, when he agrees to impersonate the heir to a large fortune he faces murder and the threat of prosecution, in this dramatization of Josephine Tey's tense psychological thriller.

* 10:20 The Great Bookie Robbery.

Thursday

* 8:30 Check It Out: A young employee borrowed the Taxedo of the Manager to take his girlfriend to a party. A pet was lost in the store, a snake was released to look after it...

* 9:10 Falcon Crest

* 10:20 Feature Film, "I Came, I Saw, I Shot," starring: Antoni Sabato and John Saxon: A gang of three planned to steal \$400,000 from a bank. The three quarrel and fight over the money, which the lawmen accidentally found.

Friday

* 9:10 Best Seller, "Once An Eagle," part 7.

* 10:20 Sherlock Holmes, "The Abbey Grave": In this episode Sherlock Holmes investigates a case of a man who has been murdered in his farm house in front of his wife.

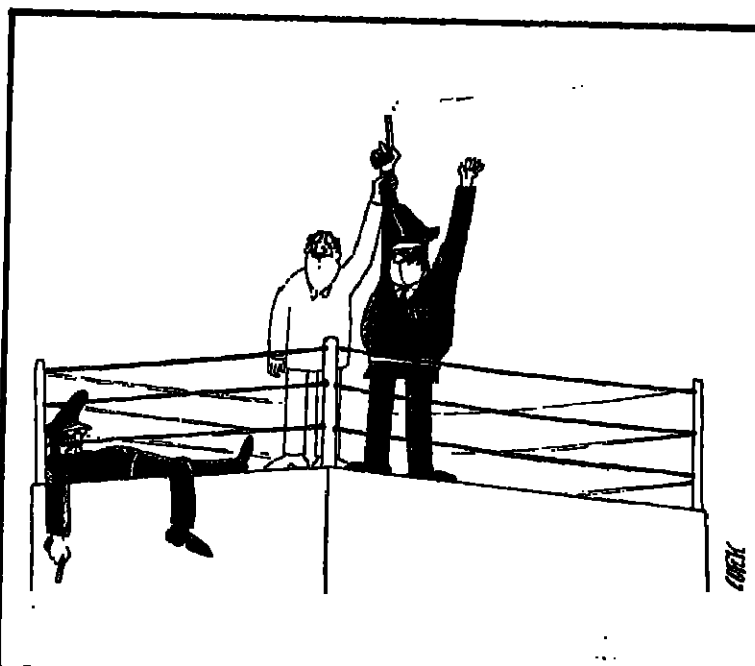
The Most Popular Records

In The US

1. Human — The Human League
2. Amanda — Boston
3. True Blue — Madonna
4. You Give Love a Bad Name — Bon Jovi
5. Take Me Home Tonight — Eddie Money
6. World UP — Cameo
7. The Next Time I Fall — Peter Cetera With Amy Grant
8. Hip To Be Square — Huey Lewis and The News
9. The Way It Is — Bruce Hornsby and The Range
10. Love Will Conquer All — Lionel Richie

IN Britain

1. And You Take My Breath Away — Berlin
2. Walk Like An Egyptian — Bangles
3. Showing Out — Mel and Kim
4. You Keep Me Hanging On — Kim Wilde
5. Breakout — Swing Out Sister
6. Notorious — Duran Duran
7. Every Laser Wins — Nick Berry
8. Don't Give Up — Peter Gabriel and Kate Bush
9. Through The Barricades — Spandau Ballet
10. In The Army Now — Status Quo

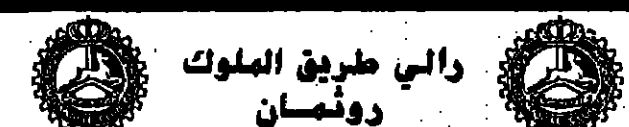


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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The organising committee of the Rothmans KING'S HIGHWAY Rally and the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan

wish to express their thanks and gratitude to all the government ministries, official departments, commercial companies, groups, societies and individuals who assisted and cooperated in the successful organisation and running of the event.

هنا من المرحل

Cross words

ACROSS

1 Droopy-eared canine
7 Jagger
11 Caboose, e.g.
14 "Softly, As You," 1960 pop song
15 Bruins' campus
16 Something to assay
17 Jukebox's predecessor
18 Actress Ullmann
20 Knockout number
21 "You Light Up My Life," 1977 pop song
22 It turns litmus blue
23 Souvenir of Hilo
25 Four-in-hand
26 Consumer advocate
27 Parallel to
28 Beatles song: 1967
32 Unstinting
34 The whole shebang
35 Declare with assurance
36 Noy folks
39 A Turner
40 Wrenches

42 "Malaeska..." was the first one
46 Malee (cocktail)
47 Humdlings
48 Here, in Haiti
49 Detroit labor letters
50 Part of R.E.O.
51 Daze
52 Counterpart of Pac.
54 100 cts.
55 Montana, for one
58 Hall, to Caesar
60 Perry's creator
61 Groom-to-be
62 Pasha of the past
63 He played Daniel
64 With acidity

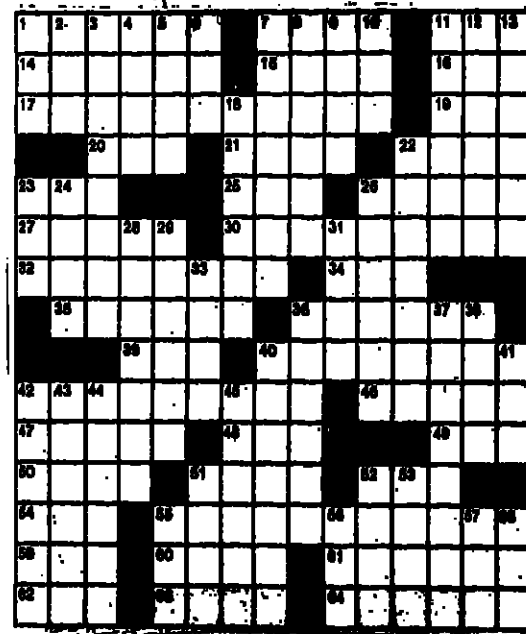
DOWN

1 Place for coal
2 — Baba
3 Distinct parts
4 Behalf
5 Uniform
6 — Aviv
7 Tot's "bakery" products
8 Tong welders
9 Satellite

10 Neighbor of Neb.
11 Pika (cocktail)
12 Having surfaced
13 April 18 rider
16 Yield
22 Umpire's call
23 Fall behind
24 Where Zeno held sway
25 Stockings
26 Birds or settlers
29 Putting places
31 The Darlings' dog
33 Church calendar
36 Immobilizing device
37 Peevish
38 Spanish Mite.

40 Makes fast
41 Sty mama
42 Gadget
43 Smitten
44 Band offering
45 Heart, lungs, etc.
51 Positive
52 Solo for Scottie
53 Slope sight
58 Which was to be done: Abbr.

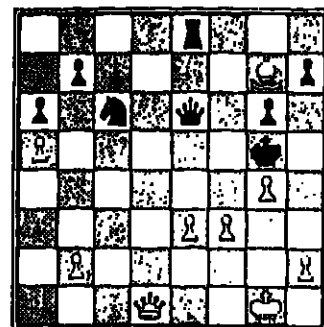
56 Small lizard
57 Half of D
58 Crucial



SOLUTION

ACROSS
1 DROOPY
7 JAGGER
11 CABOOSE
14 SOFTLY
15 BRUINS
16 ASSAY
17 JUKEBOX
18 ULLMANN
20 KNOCKOUT
21 YOU LIGHT
22 LITMUS
23 HILLO
25 FOUR-IN
26 CONSUMER
27 PARALLEL
28 BEATLES
32 UNSTINTING
34 SHEBANG
35 DECLARE
36 NOY
39 TURNER
40 WRENCHES
42 MALAESKA
46 MALEE
47 HUMDLING
48 HERE
49 DETROIT
50 PART
51 DAZE
52 COUNTERPART
54 100
55 MONTANA
58 HALL
60 PERRY
61 GROOM
62 PASHA
63 DANIEL
64 ACIDITY
DOWN
1 COAL
2 BABY
3 PARTS
4 BEHALF
5 UNIFORM
6 AVIV
7 BAKERY
8 TONG
9 SATELLITE
10 NEBRASKA
11 PINKA
12 SURFACED
13 RIDER
16 YIELD
22 UMPIRE
23 BEHIND
24 ZENON
25 STOCKING
26 BIRDS
29 PLACES
31 DOG
33 CALENDAR
36 DEVICE
37 PEEVISH
38 MITE
40 FAST
41 MAMA
42 GADGET
43 SMITTEN
44 OFFERING
45 LUNGS
51 POSITIVE
52 SCOTTIE
53 SIGHT
58 WHICH
56 LIZARD
57 HALF
58 CRUCIAL

Chess



R. Fine v. Q. Shainswit, New York 1944. White (to move) sacrificed a rook for two pawns to reach this diagram. He has driven the black king into the open but now looks stuck for a continuation, while Black threatens QxK7 ch followed by Q-K7 ch forcing queen exchange with an easy win.

White found a real grand-master solution to the puzzle. What should he play?

Chess solution

1 K-K2! threatens 2 P-R4 ch, Q-R5 ch, Q-R6 ch, Q-R7 ch, Q-R8 ch, Q-R9 ch, Q-R10 ch, Q-R11 ch, Q-R12 ch, Q-R13 ch, Q-R14 ch, Q-R15 ch, Q-R16 ch, Q-R17 ch, Q-R18 ch, Q-R19 ch, Q-R20 ch, Q-R21 ch, Q-R22 ch, Q-R23 ch, Q-R24 ch, Q-R25 ch, Q-R26 ch, Q-R27 ch, Q-R28 ch, Q-R29 ch, Q-R30 ch, Q-R31 ch, Q-R32 ch, Q-R33 ch, Q-R34 ch, Q-R35 ch, Q-R36 ch, Q-R37 ch, Q-R38 ch, Q-R39 ch, Q-R40 ch, Q-R41 ch, Q-R42 ch, Q-R43 ch, Q-R44 ch, Q-R45 ch, Q-R46 ch, Q-R47 ch, Q-R48 ch, Q-R49 ch, Q-R50 ch, Q-R51 ch, Q-R52 ch, Q-R53 ch, Q-R54 ch, Q-R55 ch, Q-R56 ch, Q-R57 ch, Q-R58 ch, Q-R59 ch, Q-R60 ch, Q-R61 ch, Q-R62 ch, Q-R63 ch, Q-R64 ch, Q-R65 ch, Q-R66 ch, Q-R67 ch, Q-R68 ch, Q-R69 ch, Q-R70 ch, Q-R71 ch, Q-R72 ch, Q-R73 ch, Q-R74 ch, Q-R75 ch, Q-R76 ch, Q-R77 ch, Q-R78 ch, Q-R79 ch, Q-R80 ch, Q-R81 ch, Q-R82 ch, Q-R83 ch, Q-R84 ch, Q-R85 ch, Q-R86 ch, Q-R87 ch, Q-R88 ch, Q-R89 ch, Q-R90 ch, Q-R91 ch, Q-R92 ch, Q-R93 ch, Q-R94 ch, Q-R95 ch, Q-R96 ch, Q-R97 ch, Q-R98 ch, Q-R99 ch, Q-R100 ch, Q-R101 ch, 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